The Family Tree Searcher
Volume 9 - Number 1
June 2005

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Visit the website for Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia at
http://www.rootsweb.com/~vaggsv/
The Editor's Page—

There is a lot of talk about history, heritage, “original families,” and the genealogies they have spawned as our area prepares for the Jamestown 2007 celebrations! Are you a descendant of one of those early pioneers to the American Colonies? This will be a good year to read up on your colonial Virginia history and become a “knowledgeable buff” to entertain the many expected visitors during these next two years. Of course, we look for your family connections and a story to be told!

Our Fall program will feature Native American culture and some known families indigenous to this area. Some valid reading is Pocahontas and Her Descendants (1877), by Wyndham Robertson. If you are a descendant let us know.

The Virginia Room is “reestablished” and ready for use after the minimal smoke and water damage. No books or papers were lost. We have listed many of the Family Manuscripts members have submitted. These are located on the open shelves at 929.2. Your Society encourages you to submit Gloucester based family genealogy manuscripts to the Library.

In this issue Malcom Smith tells about his Henry Lewis Nuttall family of Gloucester and the family home called Grangewood. Caroline Bridges Morrison submitted a collection of letters written in the early 1840s from the Thomas J. Hughes family, and L. Roane Hunt explains the importance of the collection. The genealogy of the Hughes family connections to the Sears family in Mathews County are explored by L. Roane Hunt with the Census, Tithes, and Land Tax records. His scholarly research methods are to be admired!

Pat Perkinson works her genealogy jigsaw puzzle in search of her connection to Thomas Roane. Robert Plummer discusses early religious freedom and the implications of taxes and tithes, and Frances Smith shares her genealogy search.

And, thank goodness, Roane Hunt manages to compile all these stories into a cohesive journal for your reading pleasure. Phyllis Hunt and Jennie Howe continue to proof the copies.

Roger C. Davis, Editor
olddad@inna.net
The Importance of the Hughes Letters

By L. Roane Hunt

How often do we remind each other that Gloucester is a “burned county” as we search for information prior to the Civil War? Well, some records and documents were not burned. For example, we have the federal census, the land and personal tax records, and various court minutes that were not kept in the courthouse. Occasionally, we find private documents and letters that give bits of information that lend clues to life in those years with limited official records. Such was the contribution of the Hughes letter copies donated to the Gloucester Museum of History in 2004.

In December 2003, Caroline Bridges Morrison visited Gloucester, and was greeted and assisted at the museum by docents, Ed and Ginger Rowe. After communicating with museum director, Betty Jean Deal, she contributed copies of the Hughes letters and transcriptions of the letters done by her and her mother. She is a descendant of Dr. Thomas J. Hughes [1] who practiced medicine in the southern portion of Gloucester beginning around the mid 1840s. These letters were displayed in the museum and shared with this author for further studies. Much of the letter content is mundane, but many specific references in the letters are very revealing about life in Gloucester in 1840. The contributions of personal documents like these are very important to understanding Gloucester history.

All but one of the letters were written to Thomas J. Hughes from his brothers in the early 1840s while he was getting his medical education in Ohio. Thomas received his letters in Connersville [2] in Fayette County, Indiana, northwest of the Ohio River. Thomas and his brother, W. Yates Hughes, were associated with Dr. Hall in Connersville, who had also migrated there from Gloucester. They probably served an internship with Dr. Hall. Census records indicated that he was Dr. David Hall of Virginia who was the husband of Martha Ann Smith Stubbs of Gloucester. Later, Skaife W. Hughes would follow that same route of his older brothers for his medical training at Connersville with Dr. Hall. After his first wife died, Skaife married Priscilla Ann Hall, daughter of Dr. Hall. Thomas J. Hughes studied at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, as indicated by the class ticket that was saved with the letters.

The letters were informal correspondence between brothers, sons of Jasper Clayton Hughes and his wife, Signora Washington Buckner. [3] (A Hughes family chart is shown on the next page.)
The Importance of the Hughes Letters

Jasper Clayton Hughes, b. Sep 30, 1780, d. abt 1836
+m. Signora Washington Buckner, Jun 24, 1802, b. Sep 30, 1784, d. abt 1836

John L. Hughes
+m. Mary ?, b. 1803
   Alcinda Hughes, b. 1840
   Cornelia Hughes, b. 1843
   Martha Hughes, b. 1844

Henry Hughes, b. 1806, d. 1854
+m. Mary E. D. Hall, b. 1820
   Catharine Susan Hughes, b. 1837, d. Jan 23, 1912
   Mary E. Hughes, b. Mar 1838, Oct 10, 1912
   Augustine S. Hughes, b. Apr 9, 1840, d. Oct 11, 1924
   Henry C. Hughes, b. 1843
   Laura Lee Hughes, b. Aug 19, 1852, d. Nov 14, 1883

Dr. William Yates Hughes
Jasper Clayton Hughes, b. 1810
+m. 1st Sarah A. Wilson
   Emily Julia Hughes, b. 1835
+m. 2nd Frances Ann Sears, Nov 6, 1838, b. 1819
   L. Fannie Hughes, b. 1843
   William Jasper Skaife Hughes, b. 1844
   Annie J. Hughes, b. 1847
   Elizabeth W. Hughes, b. 1851
   Margaret S. Hughes, b. 1851

Susan Hughes, b. 1812
+m. 1st Henry Stubblefield
   Patrick H. Stubblefield, b. 1835
   Ann H. Stubblefield, b. 1836
   Elmira W. Stubblefield, b. 1843
+m. 2nd Richard D. Dunston, b. 1803
   Thomas J. Dunston, b. 1844, d. Jun 17, 1863
   Powhatan Clark Dunston, b. 1845
   Edward Walter Dunston, b. Dec 6, 1849, d. Oct 10, 1907
   Rosa Belle Dunston, b. 1852

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Hughes, b. 1815
+m. Sarah Fort, Oct 5, 1854, b. Jul 13, 1834, d. Sep 20, 1899
   Emma Whiting Hughes
   Elizabeth Hughes
   Harriet Whiting Hughes, b. 1859, d. Oct 1875
   Mary Otey Bartow Hughes, b. 1861, d. 1927
   Charles Bell Hughes
   Laura Olivia Hughes, b. 1866
   Thomas Jefferson Hughes, Jr.
   Lucy Clayton Hughes, b. Jul 5, 1876

Dr. Skaife Whiting Hughes, b. 1818
+m. 1st Rosa B. T. Sears, Feb 13, 1840
+m. 2nd Priscilla Ann Hall, b. 1831
   Eddy Hughes, b. 1846
   Ellis Hughes, b. 1850
   Fannie Hughes, b. 1854

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content of the letters was primarily news of family, friends, and events. The brothers writing letters from Gloucester were Jasper C., Henry, and Skaife W. Hughes. In 1840, the brothers living beyond the Ohio River were Thomas J., John L., and W. Yates Hughes. The letters refer to the Hall, Blake, and Wright families that migrated to that region from Gloucester.

The census records indicate that John L. Hughes was a farmer in Fayette County, Indiana, for 1850, 1860, and 1870. Much concern was expressed in the letters about the lack of communication from him. W. Yates Hughes wrote his brief letter from Columbia. There was a Columbia Township that included Fayette County as indicated in the 1860 census record, or this could be Columbia City in northern Indiana. His letter stated that he was committed to a partnership with Dr. Hall in Fayette County in the following year. The letter from Henry Hughes in 1842 indicates that Skaife was in Indiana [4] and W. Yates Hughes (Billy) was also a doctor with a practice.

Henry Hughes was the Gloucester County Surveyor until his death in 1854. He wrote two of the letters from Gloucester, and mentioned his first three children. The oldest, Cathy, was sick after a trip to Baltimore, and the youngest, Augustine, had “no positive name.” Eventually, Cathy married George W. Smith, who with his brother, Peter W. Smith, operated the Smith-Heywood Company. After the death of George in 1869, Cathy and her brother-in-law, bought out the Heywoods, and continued to operate the business. [5] Henry Hughes lived at “Tippecanoe” on the York River near Cappahosic. A sketch by Elizabeth Harwood and a recent photograph of the house is shown below. Also shown is Miss Harwood’s sketch of George W. and Catherine Smith’s home adjacent to the “Tippecanoe” site. [6]
The Importance of the Hughes Letters

Jasper C. and Skaife W. Hughes married sisters, Frances and Rosa, daughters of William Sears, deceased, and wards of Thomas Sears when they married. When Jasper wrote his letter in 1841, Skaife and his wife were living with the Jasper Hughes family. The letters mention that Jasper Hughes stayed in the home of his brother-in-law, Edward Sears. Also, Thomas (Tommy) Sears, who was the ward of William Sears' daughter, married the daughter of John Mann and they had twins in 1840. (The Sears family mentioned in the Hughes letters is described in a later article in this issue.)

Overall, the letters include comments about a variety of news items. 1) Weddings and child-births were given. 2) Jasper Hughes was appointed Deputy Sheriff and worked on the tax books. 3) They mention their sister, Susan, and her first marriage to Henry Stubblefield, and they mention their cousin, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Meade Stubblefield. 4) There are repeated references to the Methodist Camp Meetings, and the plans for Holstead to preach meetings at Bellamy, Hampton, and New Kent. 5) They mention the death of Uncle Billy Stubbbs [William Duval Stubbbs] and his strong religious enthusiasm upon his deathbed. 6) They report on 4th of July celebration in Richmond [Indiana]. 7) They mention the death of Dr. William G. Wiatt's wife. 8) They mention the death of James Baytop Taliaferro. 9) They report that Christopher S. Morriss (husband of Matilda Catlett) had shot Joseph Medlicott and escaped to the South. Mr. Medlicott survived and lived until 1884. 10) This family of future doctors criticized Drs. William Taliaferro and William Taliaferro, Jr., for treating young John Archer Coke for sunstroke by bleeding and bled him to death in their estimation. 11) With the death of Aunt Hughes, these Hughes brothers anticipate some difficulty in settling business with Thacker and William C. Hughes. 12) Thomas B. Booth was visiting Mr. Sinclair searching for a wife.

Letters like these give an insight into families and events that we would not otherwise know. Further research can give greater context to these bits of news.

End Notes:
1. Thomas J. Hughes was a great-great-grandson of both Rev. Thomas Hughes, minister of Abingdon Parish from 1719 until at least 1744 (Church History), and John Clayton, “the great botanist of America” and Clerk of Court for Gloucester County (FTS, vol. 7, no. 1, June 2003, pp. 31-37).
2. The history given on the Connersville website indicates that the establishment of the White Water Canal through Connersville in the early 1800s connected it to the Ohio River and encouraged development of that region.
3. The author finds significant the names to their sons. Of course Jasper Clayton for his g-g-grandfather, John Clayton. Skaife Whiting for the Rev. Mr. John Skaife (1682-1736), minister of the Stratton Major Parish in King and Queen County; he is quoted at the end of one of the Hughes letters. The middle name of Whiting for the wife of John Clayton. William Yates Hughes was named for the William Yates, minister of Abingdon Parish 1750-1758.
4. The Gloucester Land Tax Book for 1841 includes a note that Skaife W. Hughes sold 142 acres and half interest in a mill obtained through his wife, daughter of William Sears Jr. This note probably written by Jasper, brother of Skaife. The Henry Hughes letter on June 18, 1842, states that Jasper was deputy sheriff and was making "up the tax book at Col. Curtis."
5. Gloucester Deed Book, pp. 275 and 337, 1873, Peter W. Smith and Catherine S. Smith bought the Smith-Heywood Company from R. C., William V. and father, R. S. Heywood. The author does not know the nature of this company, but in the Post-Civil-War development of the Wilson Creek Farm, Catherine S. Smith signed the receipt to Richard A. Roane in 1877 for payment of $50 for one acre of land where he built the Roanes Store and Post Office.
Dear Jeff,

You will please pardon me for not writing to you sooner. The reason I did not write sooner was a few days after I received yours [letter] I unfortunately mashed my right thumb and consequently could not write for some time. I will try now to let you hear some of the news. Skafe and Rosa [Sears] were married the 13th of last month (February) and Capt. Clalbore Keiningham yesterday to Miss Susan Minor (Henry Stubblefield’s housekeeper). Mrs. Thomas [Judith] Sears has twins - both girls and one old sheep had 4 lambs all happened in the same day. Little Tommy and his old ram are quite liven in their old days, Bet[ty] is prolific very fat and will move down to the old Tavern, next week, Lucy Ann is getting quite fat and Henry’s wife is nearly as fat as she can go.

Henry started for Baltimore today. I qualified as Deputy Sheriff last court and Cousin John is out of business. Sheriff and he and myself have to do all the business. I have taken the lower district. There was a great many people at Skafe’s wedding. The house was crowded. There has been a ventriloquist traveling through our county. He performed at the old Tavern last Tuesday night and had a great many to see him. He could do a great many funny things and personify a variety of characters and throw his voice anywhere.

I have your mare yet and am pretty willing to keep her till you say you must have money. Horses are very low here and money is very scarce. I have not had an offer of more than $75 for her. I ride her occasionally. You can give me any instructions you please about her. Fanny is getting rite smart now but poor little June is quite unwell this evening but talks about writing to Uncle Jeff and tell him about how she used to crawl between his legs and when he would smoke a segar [sic.] and have a fit. Fanny’s little daughter Lucy Senora is the sweetest little thing in the world except little June. We have had to cut her hair once and now it is nearly as long as June’s.

I shall have to conclude presently. Skafe and Rosa [Sears] are gone to bed and nearly all the Negroes asleep and Fanny has to make a fire for me to write by. Mrs. Stevens says you owe her for fodder and John Robins says Brother John justly owes him $5 difference in horse trade, tell Bro. William and John they must write to me. Bro. Bill[ill] can write for himself and you can write for Bro. [John] as you must write to me too. I do not believe I have had a letter from either of them for 12 months. Tell them they need not to be afraid to write. Thank God I can make out to pay a little postage yet.

Skafe says he will write you as soon as he can get time. Mr. William Shackelford and Mrs. S. and the girls requested me to give you their love to you, Lucy Ann Matilda, and all the children send their love to you and say they want to see you back. Fanny sends her best love to you and says she wants you _____. She dreamt about you the other night in Miss Peggy’s flock. Little June and Lucy says they want to see Unkle Jeff bad. June talks a great deal about her shally coat. June says Unkle Jeff must come home and carry her to the Camp meeting. He has been abroad long enough. Jeff, we all want to see [sic] very much. I never shall forget you if I never see you again. Fanny says her carpet is done and you promised to send her $10 when it was finished.

Fanny joins me in love to you, Brother William and his better half, Bro. John and his better half. Little June sends her best love to Unkle Jeff. Give my love and respects to all of my old friends. Nothing but wishing these few lines may find you and all of our Bros., Sisters and Friends enjoying good health.

All of relations & Friends are well.

Your Brother,

Jasper C. Hughes

PS Write to me Jeff as soon as you receive this. JCH
Excuse blotches and mistakes you can’t read – guess at.
JCH

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Letter to Skafe Whiting Hughes from his brother, Thomas Jefferson Hughes dated July 13, 1840

Connersville (Indiana) 13th July 1840

My Dear Skafe,

Your kind epistle of the 26 of June came to hand the day before yesterday, and I can truly say I never was more delighted in all my life than I was when I received your kind letter nor shall I ever forget the emotions of gratitude it was calculated to inspire me with.

First you said you hoped it would find me well and happy the first of which thank God I am, as to the latter I can not say much about for you know it is opposed to human nature to be happy amidst the vicissitudes of this unfriendly world.

Having very little to communicate worth your notice I will commence by telling you about the 4 of July. I went to Richmond on that ever memorable day in company with Bro. William and Doctor Hall. It was _____ _____ and the way the log cabbin and hard cider boys turned out was a caution the
Jefferson

Your Brother,

confident you will be met by happy admittance into realms of immortal bliss where I feel wife all the happiness this world can afford and finally a Brotherly love my heart is capable of. My heart feels on sending over the cash pay or your kind an thousand thanks and could not express one half that my vocabulary warm enough to express myself thanks is too cold, I can find nothing in the English obligations you have lain me under but what shall I say kindness manifested towards me while in Gloucester. I consider myself under many obligations to him for the shall expect to hear from him very shortly and shall even want to see them very much, and tell him (Mr. T.M.S.) that I Cousins Betsy Ann Thomas and Lucy and tell them that I

12 1/2¢, wheat from 37¢ to 45¢, hogs gross 3 to 3 ¼ cents on account of the fly.  Hogs are tolerable good.  Prices: corn is very little.  The corn crop is fine which is rather indefinite kiss her at least a dozen times for me.  Domestic news there come home yet to carry her to the Camp Meeting.  You must expect to hear from her often.  To brother Henry and his relations and friends who may think enough of me to inquire often and tell them I am still in the land of the living, but God only knows how long I shall be among them.

You must tell little June I want to see her bad but cannot come home yet to carry her to the Camp Meeting. You must kiss her at least a dozen times for me. Domestic news there is very little. The corn crop is fine which is rather indefinite on account of the fly. Hogs are tolerable good. Prices: corn - 12 1/2¢, wheat from 37¢ to 45¢, hogs gross 3 to 3 ¼ cents per pound.

Present my best respects to Mr. T.M. Stubblefield, Cousins Betsy Ann Thomas and Lucy and tell them that I want to see them very much, and tell him (Mr. T.M.S.) that I shall expect to hear from him very shortly and shall even consider myself under many obligations to him for the kindness manifested towards me while in Gloucester. I must now try to say some things to you from the many obligations you have lain me under but what shall I say thanks is too cold, I can find nothing in the English vocabulary warm enough to express myself – I might offer ten thousand thanks and could not express one half that my heart feels on sending over the cash pay or your kind an affection. I must content myself with saying it matters not whose my lot is cast, I shall ever love you with all the Brotherly love my heart is capable of.

I must now come to a close by wishing you and your dear wife all the happiness this world can afford and finally a happy admittance into realms of immortal bliss where I feel confident you will be met by

Your Brother,

Jefferson

PS. You must excuse this scribble and what you cannot read, you must guess at as I know it is mostly unconnected but my heart is so full of emotions of gratitude to you, I must stop. I can say no more.

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Hughes Letters of the 1840s

Letter to Thomas Jefferson Hughes from his brother, Henry Hughes dated July 31, 1840

Envelope Addressed to:
Thomas J. Hughes, Esq., Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana

Gloucester County
31 July 1840
Dear Jefferson,

I have at last set myself down to write you, and, first I know not what kind of an apology to make for not answering your kind and welcomed letter. Mr. Sinclair informed us he saw you all, and also informed us you were sending medicine with our old friend, Dr. Hall, but said he thought you were courting as you spoke in very high terms of the Lady??.

Poor old Uncle Billy Stubbs (William Duval Stubbs, how related?) departed this life last Wednesday evening. Tell Capt. Wright and the rest of the old Man’s family. I saw him a few days before his departure, and, I never witnessed such a perfect resignation to the grim monster, if the subject of death was mentioned to him, he would immediately get happy, he told me, he had no fear of death before him, and the nearest or best comparison he could make was like getting ready to go to a Camp Meeting. He said he had prayed that he might die in his senses. I understand he did, but have not as yet learned his last words.

There are now several meetings on hand to wit, a Camp Meeting to be held at the tabernacle in New Kent 4th August, and one at Bellamys to commence the 20th August. One also near Hampton we have this year a real Camp Meeting preacher, loud and strong, a very large man by the name of Holstead (old Harry Enos says last year we had a half stead and this year we have a Wholestead.) Skaife has made sale of one of his farms and mill included for 645. Nearly all your old girls are married, but there are some yet with us worth having. We have now down?? (planted??) near 6000 bushels of oysters, which we hope will turn us out pretty well, also hope by these means to be able to visit you, all, I want to see all of you very much, time with us are very hard, money very scarce and grain very low: corn 50 to 60 cents, wheat 90 cents, the present crops of corn (growing), I think upon the whole look very fine.

I suppose it almost needless for me to say anything about your mare as Jasper and Skaife have both recently written you. I think Jeff, as hard as times are, she would probably not bring for cash $75. Skaife and his wife are living with Jasper. He will probably build a house on the store. I understood the other day in King & Queen [County] Mr. Goulder would be married to Miss [Claudia] Mann, daughter of John Mann, Esq. of the same county, indeed I saw him speak to the parson to marry him (Holstead).

Tell Mrs. Wright Mom? brags a good deal about her boy and says it is prettier than his. Thomas Jefferson, we now have three [Catherine, Mary, and Augustinette], poor little Cathy was taken with the ague and fever whilst we were in Baltimore together and been sick off and on since. I received the letter we expected from Skaife whilst we were in Baltimore the morning you left.

We can’t find out whether Billy has settled himself on a rented farm or purchased one, indeed I cannot tell the reason
he will not write to any of us. Please write us and let us know what he is about and all the small things about him as he will not write us. Ask him please to write to some of us immediately on your reception of this. Perhaps he may be something like myself - good at putting off and perhaps this may once more remind him to write. I think the last letter I received of him is dated November 1836. Tell Billy he had better come and settle with us. I think he would do well. Dr. Witt [Dr. William Graham Witt, wife died Nov. 8, 1841] is now "cock of the walk."

Mary joins me in our most warm love to you, Billy and wife, John and wife and child, Capt. Wright and wife and children and Aunt Kemp, Dr. Hall and wife, Blake and family. Kiss all the dear little and Big children of Capt. W and Aunt Kemp to boot. Mrs. Sinclair said she was glad to see him and almost Hugged him. Tell her I hope she will live to Hug me too some of these days.

Jasper requested me to say Mr. Gayle has an act against you to the amount $10.00 11c and wishes you to say it is just. He will pay it and also said he would write you as soon as he has time. 2 Aug. 1840.

Our little boy has no positive name yet - we call him "Augustine." All of us and friends generally are well.

---

**Letter to Thomas Jefferson Hughes from his brother, Skaife Whiting Hughes**

dated September 14, 1840

Gloucester County
14th September 1841
Dear Brother,

Your kind letter received in due time. You will pardon my negligence in not giving you an answer before this. I was exceedingly glad to hear from all of my dear relations and friends in Indiana, dear Jeff, if there be anything in earth that offers a moment of real happiness to me it is the perusal of your affectionate epistles. I shall never forget you, my dear Brother. No, God forbid. I often think of "those happy careless moments" of hilarity and mirth we have spent together in the days of our boyhood. Thrice happy days! Oh that we could perpetuate them ad infinitum.

I hope my dear brother, if it be the will of Him who "openeth his hands and satisfieth the desire of every living thing" that we will meet again before we leave "the green and sunny earth" if not, I rest satisfied we shall "be together in our Father's Kingdom" do not forget your brother Skaife, he is yet your brother, although you be in the "far west" and he, at the home of his fathers. Brother William (can I add the epithet to his name) Yes, I will. He is my brother and I still love him notwithstanding he has denied the relationship in actions at least, if not in word. I ask the question and wish you to reiterate it to his ears, Can a brother and a disciple of the affectionate Savior (as he professes or did profess to be) act toward a brother as he has acted toward his: not one word or line have I received of him in acknowledgement of my professed love and brotherly affection contained in and manifested toward him in my many kind epistles to you and one or two affectionate letters to him. I appeal to his conscience and to his God. Let him answer fearlessly. Show him this scroll, and tell him again and still tell him I have not ceased to love and care for him although I almost despair of ever receiving a reciprocity. May he "break off from his sins by righteousness" and let it be known by writing me a long letter, dare I say, I know he will - let HIM answer -- Brother John still lives in my memory. I would be inexpressibly beyond to see him. Let me hear from him in your next. Let me know all about him. What he is doing, etc. I know of but little domestic [sic] news worth communicating. Thank God I am yet alive and well ("so far so good"), Jasper (with whom I am yet living) is well. Sister Fanny is in better health than usual. They lost their little boy (Jasper A.L.) by name about two weeks ago. They sorrowed much but then became more accommodated to the Will of Him who "doth not afflict willingly." Little Lulia? has been quite sick since the death of her little brother, but is now running about and has nearly recovered. Brother Henry, wife and little ones (Catherine excepted) well. Cathy has been very sick of the bilious fever but is now convalescing. Sister Susan, husband [Stubblefield] and children (Pat excepted) all well. Sister & Mr. S. send their love to you. (Pat has the ague fever.) They lost their little son (Skaife by name), next the youngest about 4 weeks time. T.M. Stubblefield has been in bad health nearly all summer and is now Sick. The rest of the family well. Jeff Stubbs and family well, his wife gave birth of a fine boy about four days ago. H. P. Wright and mother, they & family well. Old James Taliaferro died about 4 weeks ago. Christopher S. Morriss [Christopher Staats Morris, married Matilda Catlett, dau. of John Catlett.] about 5 weeks since, shot at Joseph Medlicott and was very nearly killing him. Morriss has made his escape to the South. Medlicott has not yet recovered, but considerably better. They fell out about some work which Medlicott had to do for him or rather has done for him. I know of nothing more that would be interesting to you, therefore, I shall close by requesting you to present me kindly and affectionately to all of brothers & sisters respectively and commend?? me to all of my old Gloucester friends.

Adieu dear Jeff,
Skaife W. Hughes
PS. Are you married? It is reported in Gloucester that you are - write me without delay and let me know what are doing, also what Brother Billy & Bro. John doing. Do not fail to write me.

---

**Letter to Thomas Jefferson Hughes from his brother, William Yates Hughes**

dated January 13, 1842

Columbia January 13th 1842
Dear Jeff,

Skaife this day received your favour and we are all well and pleased to hear you are well; this informs you that we are all likewise well and the general health of the county is nearly about as good as when you left us and consequently there is but little doing in the practice of medicine. Since you left I have made a new arrangement which I expect will somewhat surprise you, i.e., I have entered in copaternity with Dr. Hall and in all likelihood shall spend the present year in Connersville. Times are still as hard here as when you departed. The sight of a picayune would almost dazzle our visionary organs.

We shall expect your return to see the real effects of college polish well varnished, for we are well assured you will make a good use of your time and opportunity and that you will also endeavour by your improvement to impress us at your return with unfavourable opinions of college education.
(you know the old phrase) Capt. W. [Wright] as yet has received no augmentation to his family but is expected almost every day. Miss ML is well but Miss A, I know nothing about. By the by, things go on here much as they used to. May the Lord bless and prosper you is the ardent desire of him who subscribes himself.

Your brother indeed,

W. Yates Hughes

PS This is not so much intended for communications of news as to express our regard for you, therefore, you will take it all in good part and let us hear from you even if it be in spirit of retaliation, for _____

C.B. Skaife says "--" if sin is in all forbidden, no ____ soul can enter heaven"

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Letter to Thomas Jefferson Hughes from his brother, Henry Hughes
dated June 18, 1842

Gloucester County, VA 18th June 1842

My Dear Brother [Thomas Jefferson Hughes],

I have concluded this morning before going to the Court House, to write you a few lines, put them in the office and let them go at a venture??, first this letter heavy??, children, and Jasper & family, and all of friends in pretty good health, our friend T.M.S. health appears to be better, he was at the store day before yesterday, enquired about you all and put up an advertisement with a reward of Twenty dollars for the delivery of his boy Ned, he appears to get on rather badly with his boys.

Though a stranger to you, I would say a few words about our friend, Dr. Coke (whom Skaife well knows). He moved from Jasper's the 1st Ap, to the Court House, he was attached to our company and trained with us on Monday 16th May the last day of the training that evening was taken with an ague, continued to be sick (attended by Drs. Taliaferros) until Sunday evening the 29th of May, his Spirit took its departure for another world. It is said, Dr. Nelson was called in and so disapproved of their treatment refused to do anything, and said from a calculation which he made, they had taken nearly seven quarts of blood from his head and including what was taken from his arm, they had taken a few ounces less than the enormous quantity of 12 quarts apothecary's measure. My dear Jefferson, it seems the poor man could not have been much less than murdered. I don't think you knew him, but Skaife can describe him to you. He was a very fine looking, healthy man about 6 feet high, well made and healthy, weighing about 170 or 175 and only 21 some time last fall. I think, my dear Jeff, this should impress on us the importance of preparing in health for death, and it most always comes unexpectedly. May the good Lord help us in the prayer of your unworthy brother (his disease a brain fever).

Jasper and wife, June and Miss Matilda are at Edward Sears' - the object of Jasper's visit is to make up the Tax book at Col. Curtis. Jasper is deputy sheriff this year under John Sinclair, Sr. Jasper and John Sinclair Jr., take the Lower District, so you will perceive Jasper's profits will be less owing to the division of Business. Jasper says you must stop with your nonsense and if you are going to be married or courting, write him plainly say the name of the girl, her height, color of her hair, eyes, skin, etc. I think I mentioned in Skaife's letter which you have perhaps seen the death of poor old Aunt Hughes. Thacker Hughes has just come to the County for the purpose of settling the business between himself and Jasper, but W.C.H. [William C. Hughes and Thacker may have been cousins] appears to throw difficulties in the way so much that it is impossible to say when the business will be settled. Perhaps there may be a chance for a consite?? law suit before it is settled, he holds on, and charge with the sale of the property being unlawful. Thacker is fatter and larger than you ever saw him. Business with us last Winter and the first of Spring was very good, but it has now fallen down to something very small, except that of Credit. The collection of money with us is decidedly harder than I ever saw. The time has now come, I think, when money cannot be collected otherwise than by suit, which you know is very unpleasant. I cannot see how we can get money to carry our business. I am only holding on now to get something like even and then to return to the farm, spend the balance of my time and forever leave the mercantile trade, which time I am anxiously looking forward to, but cannot date it. Jasper joins me in thinking our plan would suit you or Billy as a place of location.

Would be very glad to hear how are getting on with your study, say whether it is very laborious, and when are will graduate, and something about your practice and Billy's practice and how much you think each will be worth? (I understand you have not finished your study.)

If I have intruded this letter on you, please excuse me by not answering it within 4 weeks from date. I would be very glad to hear from you, you all sometimes complain of material to finish a letter. As far as I am concerned, I am willing to pay the postage only to hear from you all to know you are well or even sick would like to hear there are very few changes taking place. With us things look pretty much as they did when you were with us. If you see Capt. Wright, tell him his letter was duly received and will try and answer it before it gets too ___. Tell him Dick Kemp is yet with us standing a Stud?? and acting as Groom himself.

Tho. B. Booth Esq., [Thomas Buckner Booth, married Margaret Sinclair, first child born 1843.] you may inform Skaife, is visiting Mr. Sinclair, he says, for the purpose of getting a wife if he can. He told me the oldest of them would not do for him, unless he courts Miss Guddy. He should give it out, how he will succeed, I can hardly suppose it is thought by some it will be rite pleasing to her father and taken with her. Booth has been unfortunate this last Spring in losing about 7 of the blacks that lived with him, only 2 or 3 of his own, they were poisoned by eating poke root as it was (children) said, and afterwards the physician thought an affliction of the head.

Mary joins me in love to you and when you see our Bros and friends, to wit, Skaife, William & family, John & family, Dr. Hall & family, Capt. Wright and family and tell him he forgot or neglected to say anything about his last child. And should there be any other friends, our love to all.

I believe I have now spoken myself out whether or not it is worth the price which you will have to pay, you must be the Judges. May the Good Lord Help us, Spare our lives and permit us to see each other again - Goodby.

Your Brother H. Hughes
The Sears Family in Mathews County, Virginia

By L. Roane Hunt

In the process of analyzing the Hughes letters donated to the Gloucester Museum, the close connection to the Sears family was very apparent. Jasper C. Hughes wrote to Thomas J. Hughes, his brother, that their brother, Skaife W. Hughes, had married Rosa Sears on February 13, 1840. The marriage records of both Skaife and Jasper Hughes were included in the papers of Rev. James Baytop, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. [1] The record is written as follows:

Hughes, Jasper C., to Frances Ann Sears, orphan of Wm. Sears, dec., and ward of Thomas Sears. Lic 5 Nov.; marr. 6 Nov. 1838.

Frances Ann Sears was the orphan of William Sears, and both Frances and Rosa Sears were wards of Thomas Sears. In the Gloucester land tax records of 1841, notation indicated that Skaife’s wife was also a daughter of William Sears. Therefore, these Hughes brothers married Sears sisters in 1838 and 1840.

A few lines later in his letter, Jasper writes, “Mrs. Thomas [Judith] Sears has twins – both girls and one old sheep had 4 lambs all happened in the same day. Little Tommy and his old ram are quite liven in their old days.” In 1840, Jasper was saying that Thomas (Tommy) Sears was physically small and old in age. He and his old ram were producing multiple births. As will be indicated later in this article, this Tommy Sears was probably the ward in Rev. Baytop’s records.

Henry Hughes writes in his letter dated 1842, “Jasper and wife, June and Miss Matilda are at Edward Sears’ - the object of Jasper’s visit is to make up the Tax book at Col. Curtis.” Here, Jasper and his wife, the former Frances Ann Sears, were staying with his brother-in-law. This relationship was proved by the will of Edward Sears. [2] The children of William Sears were Edward, Frances Ann, Lucy A., Rosa B. T., Mildred E., and Emily. Gloucester County is fortunate to have the tax books produced by Jasper C. Hughes, C. C. Curtis, and others, that extend back as early as 1782. Also, the 1771 Tithe Table, the partial censuses of 1783 and 1784, and the federal census records of 1810 forward are available. The author has analyzed these records to describe the Sears family of Gloucester that eventually migrated to Mathews County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family of William Sears, Jr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Sears, Jr., b. 1780/90, d. abt 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Wife unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Sears, b. 1816, d. 1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Fanny C. ?, b. 1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Ann Sears, b. 1819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Jasper Clayton Hughes, 1938, b. 1810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy A. Sears, b. 1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m1. ? Leigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m2. Richard Taliaferro Shackleford, b. 1801, d. 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa B. T. Sears, b. ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Skaiie Whiting Hughes, 1840, b. 1818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda E. Sears, b. 1828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. William B. Enos, b. 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Sears, b. 1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Robert H. Anderson, b. 1829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Sears Family in Mathews County, Virginia

Sears in the Official Gloucester Record

The most familiar records available for the era prior to the Civil War are the Federal Census Records obtained every ten years. Also, the partial census is available as the first census. These census records are presented below for the Sears households. The 1783 and 1784 for Petsworth Parish show only William Sears with nine white souls. By 1810, the federal census shows another generation of Sears households. In 1830, William Sears, Jr.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Total Residents</th>
<th>White Males</th>
<th>White Females</th>
<th>Slaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Sears, Wm.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>16 under 16: (1), 45 and over: (1)</td>
<td>16 under 26: (1), 45 and over: (1)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Sears, William</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(9), Dwellings: (1)</td>
<td>Other Buildings: (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Sears, John</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(8), WHITE MALES: 10 under 16: (1), 45 and over: (1)</td>
<td>WHITE FEMALES: 16 under 26: (1), 45 and over: (1)</td>
<td>SLAVES: (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Sears, Henry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>(28)</td>
<td>WHITE MALES: under: (10), 10 under 16: (1), 16 under 26: (1), 26 under 45: (1)</td>
<td>WHITE FEMALES: 16 under 26: (1), SLAVES: (23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Sears, Thomas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(16), WHITE MALES: under: (10), 26 under 45: (1)</td>
<td>WHITE FEMALES: 26 under 45: (1), SLAVES: (12)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Sears, Henry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>WHITE MALES: under: (10), 45 and over: (1), OCCUPATIONS: Agriculture: (10), MALE SLAVES: under: (14), 14 under 26: (2), 26 under 45: (2), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (14), 14 under 26: (1), 26 under 45: (2), 45 and over: (1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Sears, William</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(25), WHITE MALES: under: (10), 10 under 16: (2), 26 under 45: (1)</td>
<td>WHITE FEMALES: 16 under 26: (1), 26 under 45: (1), OCCUPATIONS: Agriculture: (8), MALE SLAVES: under: (14), 14 under 26: (2), 26 under 45: (3), 45 and over: (2), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (14), 26 under 45: (3), 45 and over: (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Sears, William</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(43), WHITE MALES: 10 under 15: (1), 20 under 30: (2), 40 under 50: (1)</td>
<td>WHITE FEMALES: under: (5), 5 under 10: (2), 10 under 15: (1), 15 under 20: (2), 30 under 40: (2), MALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (4), 24 under 36: (2), 36 under 56: (4), 56 under 100: (1), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (3), 24 under 36: (2), 36 under 56: (4), 56 under 100: (3)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Sears, Thomas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(20), WHITE MALES: under: (5), 5 under 10: (1), 30 under 40: (1), WHITE FEMALES: under: (5), 30 under 30: (1), MALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (2), 36 under 56: (1), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (3), 24 under 36: (3), 36 under 56: (1), Persons employed in: Agriculture: (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sears, James C.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(16), WHITE MALES: under: (5), 15 under 20: (1), 20 under 30: (1), WHITE FEMALES: 20 under 30: (1), MALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (2), 24 under 36: (1), 36 under 56: (2), 56 under 100: (1), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (3), 24 under 36: (1), Persons employed in: Agriculture: (7)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Sears, Beverley</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(9), WHITE MALES: under: (5), 30 under 30: (1), WHITE FEMALES: 15 under 20: (1), MALE SLAVES: under: (10), 36 under 56: (1), FEMALE SLAVES: under: (10), 24 under 36: (1), Persons employed in: Agriculture: (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Sears, Edward</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>(19), WHITE MALES: under: (5), 10 under 10: (1), 20 under 30: (1), 30 under 40: (1), WHITE FEMALES: 15 under 20: (1), 20 under 30: (1), MALE SLAVES: under: (10), 10 under 24: (2), 24 under 36: (2), 36 under 56: (1), Persons employed in: Agriculture: (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Sears Family in Mathews County, Virginia

father of Edward and his siblings, was the only Sears household with 4 white males and 9 white females. In 1840, the William, Jr., household was gone, replaced by four others including the households of Edward and Thomas Sears (mentioned in the Hughes letters). Edward’s household included three white males under ten years, which match the three sons mentioned in his will written in 1873. The Thomas Sears household includes two male and three female children which includes the twin girls born in that year. Also, Thomas was the ward of the daughters of William Sears, Jr., who had died around 1835.

The study of census records taken each decade leave large time gaps where many changes occur. How can we fill the obvious gaps with useful information? The early census records give only the names of the heads of households. Many of these heads owned land and were taxed. For Gloucester County, the tax records for most years beginning in 1782 are available listing the acreage of each parcel in chronological order. The earliest records show only the acreage, but as time passed additional information was recorded including general location and identification. Also, in many cases the land exchange transaction was noted, and some family relationships were identified. The next two tables show the census records and changes in the land tax assessments which occurred in those gap years.[3]

Again we see that the only Sears household in Gloucester County in the earliest records was that of William Sears as illustrated in the table below. He was charged with 172 acres of land in the 1771 Tithe Table. This is confirmed by the land tax records of 1782-1788. Beginning in 1789, the William Sears Estate was listed indicating recognition of his death around 1788. In 1793, his estate was reduced by 30 acres, and 1800 was the last year of his estate listing indicating an estate settlement. Sarah Sears was initially listed in the land tax record with 70 acres in 1798. Her acreage was increased by 100 acres in 1799. In 1801, her holdings are listed as an estate, indicating her death. The William and Sarah Sears of these records are probably the William Sears and Sarah Waggoner, who are considered to be the genealogical source of the Gloucester Sears family.

The chronology of land tax and census records continues in the second table on the next page. A next generation of Sears first appeared in land tax charges for 1798. Henry Sears was listed with 30 acres that may have been taken from the William Sears Estate in 1800. The asterisk for each item indicates the first listing of a person, and a double asterisk indicates the first listing of a person as an estate. John Sears appears in 1801 with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Sears Names in Gloucester Record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1771</td>
<td>William Sears: 172 acres - Tithe Tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1782-1788</td>
<td>William Sears: 172 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>William Sears – Partial Census of Petsworth Parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1784</td>
<td>William Sears – Partial Census of Petsworth Parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1789-1792</td>
<td>William Sears Estate: 172 &amp; 230 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793-1800</td>
<td>William Sears Estate: 172 &amp; 200 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Sarah Sears: 70 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1799-1800</td>
<td>Sarah Sears: 70 &amp; 100 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801-1804</td>
<td>Sarah Sears Estate: 70 &amp; 100 acres - Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Names of Sears in the Record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>John: 172 &amp; 200 acre—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1802</td>
<td>Thomas: 6 acres—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805</td>
<td>John: 170.5 acres—Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas: 100 &amp; 1.5 acres—Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry: 30, 40, &amp; 100 acres—Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William: 70 &amp; 100 acres—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810 census</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Thomas (dec'd): 1.5 acres—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine: 100 acres—Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820 census</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Henry Estate: 195.5, 230, &amp; 96 acres, Half Mill—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>John Estate: 157, 100, &amp; 22 acres—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830 census</td>
<td>James C. (son of Thomas): Woodville, half mill—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas C. (son of Henry): 130 acres—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>William (son of Henry): 140 acres &amp; half mill—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas C. (son of Henry): 130 &amp; 360 acres—Land Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>William (son of Henry) Estate: 140 acres, half mill—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Estate: 462 acres—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>William Beverly: 174.5 acres—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward: 100 acres—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840 census</td>
<td>William Beverly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Henry (son of Thomas): 142 acres &amp; half mill—Land Tax*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>James C. (son of Thomas) Estate: Woodville, half mill—Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850 census</td>
<td>William Beverly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Thomas C. (son of Henry) Estate: - Land Tax**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Edward died in Baltimore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>William Beverly died.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* First listing of a person  
** First listing as an estate
the acreage of the William Sears Estate. Thomas appears in 1802 with six acres.

A major shuffle of land, indicated by the second table, occurs in 1805 with the close of the Sarah Sears Estate in 1804. Thomas, Henry, and William, each receive 100 acres, and John loses a 200-acre piece of land. The 100-acre piece from the Sarah Sears Estate could account for the 300-acre exchange. One conclusion is that John, Thomas, Henry, and William were sons of William and Sarah, but there are other possible explanations. The 1810 census line in the table shows three of the land owners, but no household headed by William, indicating that he was living with someone else. Later, in the 1820 census, William is shown as head of household.

In 1818, the land tax record notes that Thomas Sears was deceased with 1.5 acres. Catherine Sears was charged with his 100 acres indicating that she was probably his widow. The 1820 census then shows the three remaining land owners: John, Henry, and William. Henry’s estate appeared in 1827, and John’s estate appeared the following year. In the 1830 census, as stated earlier, the only Sears listed was William. William was the father of Frances and Rosa Sears that married the Hughes brother in 1838 and 1840, respectively. The tax record lists William as an estate in 1836 indicating his death and leaving his daughters orphaned at their wedding dates of 1838 and 1840, as indicated earlier.

In 1833, new listings were shown for James C. Sears noted as a son of Thomas and Thomas C. Sears noted as a son of Henry. A William Sears appeared in the list in 1835, but was changed as an estate the following year indicating a brief ownership. The 1840 census shows four Sears households: William Beverly, James C., Thomas C., and Edward. The Thomas C. Sears household was that of the “little old Tommy Sears” identified in the Hughes letter as having twins in 1840. Thomas was not in the 1850 Gloucester Census, and his 490 acres of land was listed in the tax record as an estate in 1852. His land was located near the Dragon Swamp at the northern border of Gloucester. A further search for the Thomas Sears family turned more interesting to this researcher.

**Sears in King and Queen County**

In 1850, the lone Sears household in King and Queen census was that of Judith Sears. She was listed with John Henry, age 16; Robert, age 14; Ann, age 12; Jane, age 10; and Abraham P., age 1. Also listed was John Mann, Sr., age 71. One of the Hughes letters had mentioned the marriage of one

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**Family of “Little Tommy” Sears**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas C. Sears</td>
<td>b. 1810</td>
<td>d. 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Judith E. Mann</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John Henry Sears</td>
<td>b. 1834</td>
<td>d. 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Emmiline</td>
<td>b. 1838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachy H. Sears</td>
<td>b. 1862</td>
<td>d. 1925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Claude S. Foster</td>
<td>b. 1858</td>
<td>d. 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Maude Sears</td>
<td>b. 1864</td>
<td>d. 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Edgar C. Mitchell</td>
<td>b. 1889</td>
<td>d. 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert T. Sears</td>
<td>b. 1835</td>
<td>d. 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Susan Lulie Dunlavy</td>
<td>b. 1841</td>
<td>d. 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John Henry Sears</td>
<td>b. 1834</td>
<td>d. 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Emmiline</td>
<td>b. 1838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachy H. Sears</td>
<td>b. 1862</td>
<td>d. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>+m. Claude S. Foster</td>
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<td>d. 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Maude Sears</td>
<td>b. 1864</td>
<td>d. 1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Edgar C. Mitchell</td>
<td>b. 1889</td>
<td>d. 1865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Ann E. Sears**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ann E. Sears</td>
<td>b. 1838</td>
<td>d. 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+m. Dr. Garrett A. F. Anderson</td>
<td>b. 1839</td>
<td>d. 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora Lee Anderson</td>
<td>b. 1862</td>
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<td>+m. George Carter Bland</td>
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<td>Cлемmie Belle Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>+m. Richmond Bland</td>
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**Jane Mildred Sears**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Mildred Sears</td>
<td>b. 1840</td>
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<td>+m. Warren Williams</td>
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<td>d. 1837</td>
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<td>Annie D. Williams</td>
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<td>b. 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Girl Twin) Sears</td>
<td>b. 1840</td>
<td>d. bef 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Penn Sears</td>
<td>b. 1849</td>
<td>d. 1902</td>
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</table>
of John Mann’s daughters to Mr. Goaldor in King and Queen County. Further searching revealed that Judith Mann was the Mrs. Tommy Sears referred to in the Hughes letters. Apparently, Thomas Sears died about 1849, and his widow moved into the home of her elderly father, John Mann. She was listed as head of the household with $4,000 real estate in that county. Meanwhile, as mentioned earlier, the Thomas Sears Estate of 490 acres located south of the county line in Gloucester was listed as an estate in 1852.

Comparing the family of Judith Sears in 1850 with that of Thomas Sears of 1840 reveals that one of the twin girls born in 1840 did not survive and a son, Abraham Penn Sears, was born in 1849. Evidently, Thomas died about the time of his last child's birth.

The Sears household changed greatly between the 1850 and 1860 census. In 1860, Robert T. Sears was the head of household, single, a merchant with estate values of $1,000 real and $6,600 personal. His mother, Judith, was listed next with no estate values. His three younger siblings and a boarding clerk were listed next. The final line of this household was not a person but the Thomas Sears’ Estate with a value of $21,100 personal. Thomas and Judith Sears may have purchased the Mann Estate prior to 1850 because John C. Mann, Sr., did not have any estate value listed in the 1850 census. The Thomas Sears Estate in the Gloucester Land Tax Records was listed at least until 1855. The eldest son of Judith, John Henry Sears, was listed in the 1860 Gloucester census living with his cousin, Edward Sears. John was single, practicing medicine with a personal estate value listed as $500.

The King and Queen County tax records of 1859 indicate that Judith Sears was the landowner of 520 acres, 19 miles southeast of the courthouse. The tax records indicated no change in the Judith Sears holdings until it became the Judith Sears Estate in 1871. In 1872, the acreage was reduced to 400.5 acres and was designated Mannsville. Afterwards, her estate continued to be listed in this amount until it was sold in portions over a three year period beginning around 1882. Many entries were recorded about the continued judgment of the Thomas Sears Estate settlement for his children. Meanwhile, The King and Queen deed records indicate that Robert T. Sears purchased 40 acres from Hansford Anderson. This property appeared in the 1861 tax record and included the Plain View Post Office. [6] Apparently, Robert operated a typical general store and post office combination. He was charged with this property until about 1875, when the post office was transferred to William J. Leigh, son of Lucy Ann Sears and her first husband. A helpful detail found in the tax record of Robert T. Sears was that his residence changed in 1868 to Mathews County.

On September 22, 1862, Robert T. Sears enlisted in the Virginia Cavalry at New Hope in King and Queen County, and was elected 1st Lieutenant on that date. He served briefly in Company E, 5th Virginia Cavalry under Capt. Marcius P. Todd. [7] Company E was composed of men from King and Queen County that had served with Capt. John W. Puller’s squadron assigned to the 26th Virginia Infantry to patrol the shores of Guinea, Robins Neck, Ware Neck and Mathews County. Robert’s association with some of these men may have acquainted him with Mathews County where he settled after the war. He was assigned later to the Company C, 24th Virginia Cavalry that was formed under the command of Lt. Col. William Todd Robins of Gloucester County. [8] (Col. Robins was a first cousin to Capt. Todd.) Much of his record indicates his foraging activity to obtain supplies and equipment for the troop, probably due in part to his experience as a merchant. On November 12, 1864, he was promoted to Captain of the Company C. [9] Robert’s brother, Dr. John Henry Sears, enlisted on June 8, 1863, in Company D, 24th Virginia Cavalry under Capt. Thomas E. Clopton at the rank of 1st Lieutenant. The only record available indicates that he was
Sears in Mathews County

Although obvious now, the task of finding the descendants of Thomas and Judith Sears after the Civil War was a difficult mystery to solve because of the assumption that at least some of the family would be in King and Queen or Gloucester Counties and some record error was hiding them. Recognition of the residence change to Mathews in 1868 in the land tax record of King and Queen forced the search to Mathews census of 1870. What a break through; they were nested in the Mathews Hotel. (Images of the census record are presented on the next page.) All of the surviving Sears sibling are listed in the hotel except Ann E. Sears, who married Dr. Garrett A. F. Anderson, and lived in King and Queen County. John H. Sears was listed first in the Mathews household as a physician and hotel keeper with his wife and two daughters. Robert T. Sears and his wife, Lulie Dunlavy, were listed next with their first son, John Boyd Sears. Farther down on the list was John H. Dunlavy who was the father of Lulie. Jane Sears Williams was listed below her husband, Warren, the son of Richmond Williams and Frances Hall. [10] Robert T. Sears and Warren Williams were listed as merchants. This record carried over to the next page where the youngest sibling, Abram P. Sears was listed as a clerk.

The 1870 census showed Robert T. Sears and Warren N. Williams with real and personal value in Mathews, but no value was assigned to the elder brother, Dr. John H. Sears. Possibly, Robert served as trustee of the Sears estate in King and Queen County, and was investing it for the family in Mathews. The deed books of Mathews showed that Robert Sears was assigned the Bankrupt properties of John H. Dunlavy in 1868, and the estate of Leonidas James in 1869. The 1870 census showed Mr. Dunlavy with $8,000 real value, possibly indicating that the bankruptcy transactions required time to be completed.

The Sears investments into Mathews included the Sears & Williams General Store on the corner of Main and Church Streets of the Mathews Courthouse. A brief description of this business was presented on page 57 of the book, History and Progress — Mathews County, Virginia, published by the Mathews Historical Society in 1982. The book was taken directly from the news articles of the “Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal” from 1949-1979. A photograph of the old Main Street Corner showed a large wood frame building of the Sears & Williams General Store. After Warren Williams moved to Baltimore between 1870 and 1880 and Robert T. Sears died in 1905, Robert’s son, Robert “Bob” Lee Sears, operated the store. Eventually, the Richardson family from Anne Arundel County, Maryland, purchased the corner property, built a brick structure, and operated a drugstore for many years. [11]

The elder son of Robert T. Sears, John Boyd Sears, practiced law in an office near the Main Street Corner, across from the courthouse. In 1931, Mr. Sears was appointed judge of the 13th (Mathews) Circuit Court, and he served until his death on January 1, 1937.

From this article we see that the Thomas Sears’ branch of the Gloucester Sears family migrated to King and Queen County prior to the 1850 census. They remained there through the Civil War. Afterwards, they dissolved their assets in King and Queen, and invested their wealth and their lives in the future of Mathews County.

End Notes:
1. The marriage licenses were apparently retained by Rev. James Baytop, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who performed the marriages, and were never returned to the Clerk’s Office. They are among the
The Sears Family in Mathews County, Virginia

1870 Census for Mathews County, Virginia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
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Stubbs family papers in the College of William and Mary Library, Williamsburg, Va. Most of the licenses have the date of the marriage entered upon them with the signature of James Baytop as officiant. These records are posted on the RootsWeb internet site. Credit is given as follows: "File contributed for use in USGenWeb Archives by Sylvia Rowe sor@visi.net."
2. The will of Edward Sears, Will Book A, p. 82, Apr. 8, 1873: “... to my sister Frances A. Hughes $300, to my sister Matilda Enos (Richmond) $300, to (Laura, Lulie, Richard) children of my sister Lucy A. Shackelford $50 each....” Therefore, the children of William Sears were Edward, Frances A., Lucy A., Matilda, Emily, and Rosa. Rosa was not included in Edward’s will because she had died before 1850. The 1850 Indiana census records indicate that Rosa's husband, Dr. Skaife W. Hughes, was re-married to Priscilla Ann Hall, daughter of Dr. Daniel and Martha Stubbs Hall.

3. Users of annual land tax records must consider certain factors, some unique. First, these records were assessments and not receipt for tax actually paid by the assessed. Second, records would tend to lag behind events and transactions. The tax recorder may not be informed promptly of a death or the settlement of an estate. Therefore, the same parcel may be taxed more than once in a given year. Third, the listing of each year seems to be transcribed from the previous year. Entries may be inadvertently left out for a given year, and reinstated in a later year to correct the previous omission. In general, great caution should be exercised, and it is good to have other sources to confirm any conclusions.

4. The county line between Gloucester and King and Queen County is the Poropotank River that begins around the Glenns area of Gloucester and meanders southwest to the York River. (The source of the Poropotank is near the Dragon Run that meanders southeast into the Piankatank River and the Chesapeake Bay to form the border between Gloucester and Middlesex Counties.) One of the primary colonial settlements north of the York River was along both shores of the Poropotank River starting with the land patent to Richard Lee in 1642 and the establishment of “Lee’s Paradise” by the Lee family (Page 48-49, With Reverence for the Past: Gloucester County, Virginia, by Martha W. McCartney.) This development along both shores in separate counties formed one community. Before land travel was established with good roads, families crossed the river to visit their neighbors, just as today we cross the street to visit ours. Therefore, many marriages were arranged across the river within this Poropotank community. Originally, this was a connection between the Petsworth Parish of Gloucester and the Stratton Major Parish of King and Queen (originally, part of New Kent) Counties. When this community was converted to Methodism a similar relationship continued between the Bellamy Church of Gloucester and Shackelford's Chapel of King and Queen. Therefore, for the Sears, Hughes, and Mann families, the county line was not a hard border or barrier to social activity.

5. Butts. D. Gregory Claiborne, From Saddle to City. Circuit Rider Preacher, Rev. Butts states that Dr. Abram Penn was presiding Elder of the Methodist Quarterly Conference, 1844-45. Apparently, Judith Sears named her last child after Abraham Penn.

6. The Plain View was the most southern post office in King and Queen County located today at the intersection of state route 14 and 648, near Shackelford's Chapel Methodist Church.


9. The author's personal interest in Robert T. Sears is because his grandfather, Richard A. Roane, served under Capt. Sears in the 24th Virginia Cavalry, mustered at Buena Vista in King and Queen County.

10. Richmond Williams operated a boarding school for boys and girls in the mid-1800s at Cologne, a few mile north-east of Plain View Post Office. The two houses used are still standing in good condition. The marriage record of Warren N. Williams indicated that he was born in New Kent County, VA, and when he married Jane Sears, he was a merchant in King William County, VA.

11. The “Gazette-Journal” news articles indicate that Lee Swanger Miles purchased the corner property in 1912, and in 1921 he sold it to his wife's cousin, Dr. Ellis Clarke Richardson. In 1929, Wyatt Wolfe removed the old structure, and the new Richardson Drug Store was erected on the busy corner of Mathew Courthouse.
Gloucester Taxes

By Robert W. Plummer

In 2005, the tax rate for Gloucester County is 95 cents for each $100 of your house and land are worth. So if your home is worth $80,000, you pay $760.00 this year in taxes.

In 1896, Mr. W. W. Leager paid 10 cents/$100 for the state school tax, 30 cents/$100 for the state tax, 19 cents/$100 for the county levy, 10 cents/$100 for the county school tax, 10 cents/$100 for the district school tax, and 12 cents/$100 for the road tax. The total is 91 cents/$100. So if your property was worth $80,000 in 1896, you would pay $728. In addition, you had to pay $1.00 for the capitation taxes to the State and $.50 for the county levy capitation taxes.

In 1909, Mr. R. P. Gray was the treasurer of Gloucester County, VA, and Mr. E. Y. Plummer of the Petsworth District had to pay state taxes, county levies and district levies. For the state he paid: to support government 20 cents/$100, state school tax 10 cents/$100, and state tax for pensions 5 cents/$100. To the county he paid: levy for county purposes 20 cents/$100, county school levy 25 cents/$100, and county road levy 15 cents/$100. To the district he paid school levy 25 cents/$100, and district road levy 15 cents/$100. This totals $1.35/$100. Property worth $80,000 would pay a tax of $1,080. In 1909, you also paid a state capitation tax of $1.50.
In 1925, Mr. P. W. Smith, Jr. was the treasurer of Gloucester County, VA. Mr. Eddie Y. Plummer paid 25 cents to the state for each $100 value of land and $1.90 for local levies for a total of $2.15/$100. The county and district levies were: county $.35, county school $.50, county road $.35, district school $.50 and district road $.20. If your property was worth $80,000, you would pay $1,720 plus $1.50 for the State Poll (or capitation) tax.

In 1929, Mr. P. W. Smith, Jr. was still the treasurer. Mr. Eddie Y. Plummer of Turk Ferry paid a rate of 2.00/$100. The rate was made up of the county levy of $1.50/$100, county road levy of $.30/$100 and district road levy of $.20/$100. If your property was worth $80,000, then your tax would have been $1,600. Plus you had to pay the state capitation tax of $1.50.

Of course land had a much lower value than it does today. In 1896, W. W. Leager owned 20 acres near Turks Ferry which were worth $140. His property (house) was worth $121. His tax, including a late fee of 20 cents, was $4.06.

By 1925, Eddie Y. Plummer had died but the tax bill still showed his name. He died in 1923. His wife (Sarah Sears Plummer) owned 125 acres at Turks Ferry on the Piankatank River worth $1,140. The tax was $24.52. Her personnel property (house) was worth $1,912 and the tax was $12.25.

By 1929, Eddie’s land had decreased in value and was now worth $1,070 and the tax was $21.40. Sarah, Eddie’s wife, had personal property of only $60 and her tax was $1.20 plus she had to pay the State Capitation Tax (poll tax) of $1.50.
Using Tax Lists for Lost Census Records

Submitted by L. Roane Hunt

The First Census act was passed at the second session of the First Congress, and was signed into law by President Washington on March 1, 1790. However, the first two censuses taken in Virginia in 1790 and 1800 were destroyed in the Washington DC fire in the War of 1812. Subsequently, census information gathered in Virginia from 1782 to 1785 was published as the First Census of Virginia, USA. It is available in the book entitled: Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785, Virginia, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.

Another attempt to reconstruct the lost censuses of 1790 and 1800 was to use the land and personal tax lists of Virginia Counties for those years, which were the persons assessed tax on land and personal property. Instead of a list of household heads, we have a list of tax payers, which provides us with a partial census rather than no census. Stephen Binns has provided this partial census for Virginia counties by producing digital images for a RootsWeb site that is indexed for convenient use. The Gloucester County lists are linked from the Gloucester Genealogical Society website. The remainder of this article was taken directly from the website of Binns Genealogy, LLC

1790/1800 County Taxlists of Virginia

The early tax records of the Virginia counties still survive and list all individuals charged with a tax. They may also contain names of young men who were tithable, or taxable, much like a male dependent of a household. Names of recently deceased individuals whose property was still in estate are also listed. There are many clues in tax lists that suggest family relationships that can not be found in the early censuses. Therefore, these tax lists can be used as an alternative census for the missing 1790 and 1800 Federal Censuses of Virginia.

At this website, you will find FREE online images and indexes of the Land Tax Lists and Personal Property Tax Lists for each of the individual counties and cities as tabulated. These Tax List images and indexes are used to reconstruct the 1790 and 1800 censuses. The years of “1790” and “1800” are considered approximate years. In some cases the actual year 1790 or 1800 tax list was very hard to read on the microfilm so we went up or
Using Tax List for Lost Census Records

down a couple of years to find better
garantee of the time permits. We are
gathering tax lists and will
will be here tomorrow.

There are several ways you can use this website. You can use the Name Search Engine. Use “Last Name, Given Name” (* and ? are acceptable). Just type the name of an individual you are looking for in the search engine inquiry box shown above (i.e. Binns, James) and click on the find button. You do not need to type in a full name. You can type in only a
surnames (i.e. Binns), or a partial surname with an * as a wildcard (i.e. Bin*). The results of

Each result will list the individual’s name, the county, the tax list year and type, and
the tax list page number the individual is listed on. Every individual’s name on the results
page is linked to the actual tax list image the name appears on. Click on the name to view
the tax list image.

We have separate master indexes for our 1790 reconstructed census and our 1800
reconstructed census. Click on either master index link shown above to go to the main
index web page. Both index pages are alphabetically organized by the first letter of the
surname. Click on any letter to go to that letter index page. Some of the letter index pages
are quite large, so be patient while they load into your browser.

Each index entry will list the individual’s name, the county, the tax list year and type,
and the tax list page number the individual is listed on. Every individual’s name on the
index page is linked to the actual tax list image the name appears on. Click on the name to see
the tax list image just as with the search method.

Another method for using this website is to browse to any County or City that we
have online and manually view any of the tax lists that we have acquired. This method
uses the County and City Tax List Table provided. Click on the county or city name if it
appears as a link, and this will take you to the county or city web page.

You will find a section for our 1790 tax lists and another section for our 1800 tax
lists. If the county indexes are available, they will appear as a link. These county indexes
are just like our master indexes except they are only for the county. Click on any
individual tax list link to go to that tax list images index page. Individual pages are shown
as 01.jpg, 02.jpg, etc. The number stands for the page number. All images are JPEG image
files. Click on any JPEG filename to see that tax list page image.

Column Headings

The Personal Property Tax List column headings represent the property categories
that were taxable. These items were defined by Virginian law. Each county was responsible
for accessing each individual based on these items. There were no standard forms
available for the tax collector to use, so it was his responsibility to handwrite his own
forms. This created a non-standard tax list form because each commissioner created his
own style of tax forms. Hence we find a variety of column headings for all the tax lists we
photocopy. The same applies to the Land Tax List column headings but not in as great a
variation.
For a generic list of Land Tax List column headings use the following as a guide: Name of individual charged with tax, Quantity of land, Rate of land per acre, Value of land, and Amount of tax.

The Land Tax Lists vary. There may be extra columns for city lots. The “1790” lists usually give monetary amounts in English pounds and shillings. The “1800” lists usually use dollars and cents.

For a generic list of Personal Property Tax List column headings use the following as a guide: Name of individual charged with tax, Number of white male tithables over 16, Blacks over 16, Blacks over 12 and under 16, Horses, etc, Carriage wheels, Ordinary licenses, Stud horses, Rates of covering and season, and Amount of tax.

The Personal Property Tax Lists also vary. There may be extra columns for additional taxable items such as different kinds of carriages or wagons. Billiard tables were sometimes included. Practicing physicians also had a special column. The column headings could also be different from page to page within the same tax list. The “1790” lists usually give monetary amounts in English pounds and shillings. The “1800” lists usually use dollars and cents.

What about the earlier years, before the Federal Census, during the Colonial times? Yes, there were Tithable Lists and Election Poll Lists, and others. These lists name individuals for a variety of reasons but are not as common as the later tax lists. For many counties none exist. We have started to gather these lists as well in hopes they may provide an earlier record of an ancestor that you may be researching.

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“1900 Federal Census for Gloucester County, Virginia”
Edited by L. Roane Hunt and Henry Lewis Rankin.

The Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia Announces the First Edition of Its latest Book Project

This book has 291 full-size pages, and includes a full index of nearly 10,000 names. The 1900 census contains family description, education, occupation, and home ownership.

Cost: $20 plus $4 postage if mailed
Send order to: L. Roane Hunt
5780 T.C. Walker Road
Gloucester, VA 23061
Make check to: GGSV

Vol. 9, No. 1 24 June 2005
A Few Notes on Religious Freedom and Taxes in Colonial Virginia

By Robert W. Plummer

Some people think religious freedom in the colonial era meant you could choose how, when, and where to worship. Here are some rules and other items of interest that affected the people in that time.

As early as 1615 in the Virginia Settlement, not going to church was something that could cost you dearly. Your choice of churches was the one state-church, Church of England. Eventually, Gloucester County had four parishes: Abingdon, Ware, Petsworth, and Kingston (later Mathews County).

John Brown wrote The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and Their Puritan Successors. Mr. Brown noted that when the Pilgrims were in Holland they considered going to Virginia. However, the religious laws in the Virginia were too severe and too much like the English laws from which they were trying to escape. He described the Virginia laws as follows: “even upon working days, every man and woman duly twice a day, upon the first tolling of the bell, should repair unto the church to hear divine service, upon pain of losing his or her day’s allowance for the first omission, for the second to be whipped and for the third to be condemned to the galleys for six months. On Sundays the penalty of neglect was still more severe: Every man or woman shall repair in the morning to divine service and sermons, and in the afternoon to divine service and catechisms upon pain for the first fault to lose their provision and allowance for the whole week following; for the second, to lose the said allowance, and also to be whipped; and for third, to suffer death. The clergy of the church were hedged round with double sanctity. Any colonist who should unworthily demean himself unto any preacher or minister of God’s Word, or fail to hold them in all reverent regard or dutiful entreaty should be openly whipped three times, and after each whipping should publicly acknowledge his crime. All new-comers were to be instructed and catechized. Any one refusing was to be brought before the governor, who should cause the offender for the first time of refusal to be whipped; for the second time, to be whipped twice, and to acknowledge his faults upon the Sabbath day before the congregation; and for the third time, to be whipped every day until he made the same acknowledgment, asked forgiveness, and repaired unto the minister to be further instructed”

In the recent PBS show, “Colonial House,” it showed that those who used profanity, did not go to church or committed other offenses could expect to be punished by being forced to wear a large letter which indicated their offense, and/or to be tied up like a dog
outside and not be allowed to talk to anyone or to be spoken to by anyone. Religious freedom today is a lot different than religious freedom in Colonial Virginia.

Not only did you have to go to church, but you had to support the church with a tithe or tax assessed by the church. Also, if you were wealthy enough to own useful slaves, you paid their tithe. This tithe or tax covered the church operating expenses including the minister’s home and land, his salary, the social welfare needs of the parish, and all the normal church expenses. Both freemen and slaves who were assessed a tithe were defined as tithables. Therefore, each household was taxed in proportion to the number of tithables in that household.

In Mr. Robert M. Thornton's book, The Thorntons of Gloucester Virginia’s Petsoe/Petsworth Parish (1650-1793), An Historical Analysis, he noted that the Parish Budget for 1676 was about 20,000 pounds of tobacco and there were a little over 400 tithables (those that would pay the church taxes). That would be about 50 pounds of tobacco required to be provided by each person. In a year or two the budget was over 40,000 pounds and the population was about 450 tithables. That would amount to about 90 pounds of tobacco per tithable. In about 1722, it spiked at about 130,000 pounds of tobacco to buy land and to build a new church and a house for the minister. That would amount to almost 300 pounds that each tithable would need to pay. From 1676 to 1776, the parish budget averaged about 30,000 pounds of tobacco.

In Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676 by Thomas J. Wertenbaker, (Edward Professor of American History, Emeritus of Princeton University), he noted that Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Virginia Colony granted his favorites great tracts of land and high salaries. Professor Wertenbaker noted that: “In 1675 the Speaker of the House and clerk received 15,000 pounds of tobacco. The total cost of this session was 539,390 pounds of tobacco. For the session of February, 1676, the budget was 616,652 pounds. When the salary of collectors was added the total was 1,601,046 pounds or perhaps an average of 150 pounds for every family.” This tax was in addition to the pounds of tobacco that each family was required to give to the church. Wonder why Bacon was almost successful?

End Note:

1. Definition given by Thornton: “Tithables were variously defined during the colonial period. The first definition, in 1624, was ‘every male head above sixteen years of age.’ All agricultural workers were added in 1629. In 1643 all males and black females aged sixteen or over were tithables. Imported male servants of any age were added in 1649. The definition of ‘tithable’ was rewritten in 1658. Tithables included free males aged sixteen or over, imported blacks of either sex, imported white male servants, and Indian servants of either sex; white women employed in agriculture were added in 1662. Complaints from planters with increasing numbers of indentured servants and slaves led to a revision in 1680 that declared Virginia-born male slaves taxable at age twelve and imported male servants taxable at age fourteen; nonwhite women and free males remained taxable at age sixteen. The laws of Virginia were revised in 1705. From then until 1782, all males and nonwhite females aged sixteen or over were tithables. Wives of free nonwhite males were added in 1723.”
Henry Lewis Nuttall, His Family, and Grangewood

By Malcolm Hudson South

This article provides information about Henry Lewis Nuttall (1862-1939), his wife, Sarah Catherine (1866-1936), their family, and “Grangewood,” the homestead of his family in Ware Neck in Gloucester County, Virginia. (The house and the adjoining property were given the name “Grangewood” by Mary Catherine Nuttall South, the author’s mother and Henry’s daughter.) The entire property consists of approximately seven acres; the house, a wooden structure that may be loosely described as a Classic American farmhouse with a center hall, stands about eighty feet from Ditchley Drive. Its front is situated toward the north northwest in the direction of Belleville Creek, which is about one quarter of a mile from the house. The creek comes off North River and enters the peninsula in a southerly direction.

Described as a carpenter in the 1900 federal census for Gloucester, Henry was a professional builder who planned the layout of the house and carried out its construction with help from some of his sons. Construction probably began in 1908 or 1909. The one-story section of two rooms at the back was probably built first; then the two-story front section, which joins the back part, was built. After Henry’s death in 1939, “Grangewood” passed into the possession of Mary South, and her husband Arthur Hudson South. Upon her death in 2003, the property came into the possession of the present writer (Henry's grandson). Regrettably, circumstances did not allow him to keep the property; and “Grangewood” passed out of the hands of the Souths in 2004 when it was sold to Douglas and Sharon Black.

Nuttalls have been in Gloucester County since the latter part of the eighteenth century; in a Gloucester tax list for 1770-1771, several Nuttalls were listed as owning property in Ware Parish (Ware Neck was in that parish). An extensive discussion of the early Nuttalls was given by the same author in the article, “The Nuttals of Gloucester County, Virginia,” The Family Tree Searcher, vol. 8, no. 1 (June 2004), pp. 19-29. Henry Lawson Nuttall, who was born about 1777 and served as Sheriff of Gloucester in 1828, owned large sections of Ware Neck; Hazelum or Hasalom, the brother of Henry Lawson, owned “Pigg Hill,” an estate bordering Ware River; in the Gloucester County, Land Tax Book, 1823, he was listed as owning 253 acres.

Henry Lewis Nuttall and Family

The father and the mother of Henry Lewis were William Nuttall (1819-1878) and Emily Ann Haynes (1816-1889). (The exact identity of William’s father has not been fully established, but there is a strong possibility that his father may have been Henry Lawson.) Henry Lewis, who was apparently the last child of William and Emily, had at least one brother and three sisters who
reached adulthood. (In addition, William and Emily may have had one other son, Franklin; but evidence for this is not clear. It does seem clear that there was another child, Emily, who was born about 1849 or 1850 and died sometime before 1860.)

The year of the birth of Henry Lewis—1862—was a time of great upheaval because the Civil War was raging. The war caused great economic difficulties for the people of Gloucester County. Like many other Southern families, William's family suffered hardship during the war and in its aftermath. Henry’s brother, James Knox Polk Nuttall (1845-1923), who volunteered to serve in the Confederate army soon after turning 16 and fought bravely in numerous skirmishes and battles until his capture in June 1864, stated that after being released he returned home to find his family in serious economic plight. During his young years, then, Henry lived in a difficult time. It is not known what education he received; but, as the 1900 federal census for Gloucester shows, he was literate. We do not know exactly what he did during his teens; but, like many other natives of Gloucester, he apparently found livelihood on and through “the water,” for in 1884 he listed his occupation as “sailor” in the records connected with his marriage to Sarah Catherine Smith. They were married on February 5 of that year. Her father, James Lee Smith, a well-known blacksmith in Gloucester, owned land in the Belleville Creek area. According to his granddaughter, Jeanette Smith Gill, he owned the land on which the house at “Grangewood” was built and gave the property to his daughter and son-in-law. We do know that in 1900 Henry owned a home and that it was free of a mortgage.

Henry and Catherine (Kate) would have fourteen children, with five of them dying in infancy or childhood. The children who reached adulthood were: John Francis; James; Robert Lewis; Thomas Jefferson; George; Frank; Frederick; Albert Milton; and Mary Catherine Virginia. Mary Catherine, the last child born and the only girl among the children who reached adulthood, stated that as the only girl she felt that she had a special place in the family—that having all those brothers gave her a feeling of being surrounded by love. She often stated that her brothers were always good to her. The members of this large family had a great sense of kinship wherever they might be. There are still numerous postcards in existence that were sent to Henry or Kate or some other family member in Gloucester by another family member who was away from the county—cards describing what he or she was doing, expressing best wishes and saying things such as “I wish you were here” or “we hope that you are well.” The fact that three of the brothers (Robert, George, and Frank) married three sisters (Hester, Lulie, and Pearl Moore) also helped solidify the sense of family unity. In time, the size of Henry's and Kate’s extended family was made even larger by twenty-two grandchildren.

Despite all the joys that Henry and Kate found in children, they also experienced heartaches and losses in connection with children. As already pointed out, five of them died in infancy or childhood. If one contemplates all those deaths, the enormity of the loss seems staggering. Later on (in 1924), Henry and Kate were to experience the death of another of their children; the oldest son, John, died from tuberculosis after undergoing much suffering. In addition, they were to suffer heartache in connection with their son Tom. During his early childhood, he was healthy; then in later childhood he suddenly began suffering epileptic attacks. The seizures did not occur on any regular basis, sometimes taking place about once a week but in other cases being weeks apart; in

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<th>Family of Henry Lewis Nuttall</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Henry Lewis Nuttall</strong>, b. 1862, d. 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>John Francis Nuttall</strong>, b. 1887, d. 1924</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Lewis Nuttall</strong>, b. 1889, d. 1941</td>
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<td><strong>Thomas Jefferson Nuttall</strong>, b. 1891, d. 1945</td>
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<td>+m. <strong>Lulie Moore</strong>, b. 1915, d. 1998</td>
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<td>+m. <strong>Pearl Moore</strong>, b. 1903, d. 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Albert Milton Nuttall</strong>, b. 1902, d. 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td>+m. <strong>Arthur Hudson South</strong>, 1935, b. 1907, d. 1997</td>
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most instances attacks came on suddenly. Although he remained an intelligent person who was able to take care of himself except when he had a seizure, his condition caused continuing anxiety. He was able to work and to become financially independent, but he never married and never ventured to live outside his family. That he was a thoroughly decent person with an innate gentleness somehow made the situation seem all the more unfair.

Both Henry and Kate believed in the virtue of hard work and self-improvement. Henry was the professional builder, but Kate was also good at creating things with her hands. The children were likewise skilled in making and fixing things. Most of the sons learned how to tinker with engines, and two or three of them were decent mechanics. One photograph that may be from the 1920s shows Fred and Robert standing in a garage near a car on which they have apparently been making repairs. (In the 1920 federal census, Robert's occupation was listed as "Automobile Mechanic.") Frank had a fascination with any kind of machinery. For example, he could not resist taking apart and reassembling (usually with success) any watch or clock that came into his power. Tom had a talent for carving animal figures from bark and wood and for making small wooden toys such as jumping jacks. All the sons learned carpentry from their father. (In the 1920 census, Tom's occupation was described as "Carpenter.") Like her mother, Mary had special skills in handwork. Both knew how to sew and knit, to cane the bottoms and backs of chairs, and to weave on a loom. Mary was also a talented artist.

As already pointed out, by 1900 Henry was listing his occupation as a carpenter. For him, building became more than a way of making money; it became a fulfillment of his personal wishes and ambitions. According to Mary, her father built a number of houses in Gloucester and the surrounding areas. In many cases the work was on a smaller scale such as putting on a roof or doing repair work. It is known that he was employed by Mr. William Dimock, a wealthy businessman
who became a resident of Gloucester County in 1907 (the 1900 federal census gave his place of
residence as New Castle, Delaware). Dimock bought “Elmington,” which was situated on about 500
acres at the head of North River and consisted of 35 rooms. The house had been built during the
previous century for Dr. John Prosser Tabb (completion of the construction being in 1840); it was
remodeled along the lines of a Greek revival house after the writer Thomas Dixon purchased it in
1897. Dimock’s affection for Henry is revealed in two postcards that Dimock sent to him while
visiting Germany. On the back of a card depicting a beautiful castle, Dimock addressed Henry as
“My dear Mr. Nuttall” and wrote, “I hope you may care for this picture of a castle that we saw a few
days ago.” The other card from Germany depicts a house with immensely high gables. In a jesting
tone, Dimock wrote, “I am going to tear down the roof of the house you built and put on one like
this! Will you figure on it?” Of course, Dimock was not really being serious about building a new
roof, but the card has an affectionate tone and seems to reflect a respect for Henry as a builder
albeit in a comical context.

Grangewood

The house at “Grangewood” reveals Henry’s skills as a planner and a builder. This discussion
will provide some details about its layout and architectural features, but it should be pointed out
that the description is that of a layman rather than an architectural expert.

To begin with, the Ware Neck peninsula with its creeks and two rivers (North River and Ware
River) has much natural beauty. Lying within a walk of fifteen minutes or so from North River, the
house has large fields on each side and wooded land at the back. Several huge oak trees in the
vicinity of the house (most of which must have been of considerable size at the time when
construction of the house began) contribute to the beauty of the setting and provide shade from
summer heat. (During the last fifty or sixty years, three of these oaks have been cut because they
had suffered severe damage; the largest one, estimated to be about 180 years old, was cut in 2002.)

As mentioned previously, the house may be described loosely as what is called a Classic
American farmhouse. The two-story section is tall, with a straight roof that has a steep pitch. There
are two tall chimneys along the ridge of the roof, each one equidistant from a gable end. (A third chimney is located in the one-story section at the rear.) The length of the two-story section is about 36 ft. and is roughly parallel to Ditchley Drive; its width is about 18 ft. A raised porch extends across the entire lower half of the front of the house. The one-story section is 28 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 5 in., with the longer part extending toward the rear. On the northern side, the one-story section lacks about only 8 in. of being flush with the two-story section; as one views the house from that direction, the connection between the front and the back sections seems natural and pleasant, an effect probably created in part by the use of horizontal timbering. On the opposite side, a bathroom was added to the one-story structure in the late 1990s. The present driveway is on the northern side of the house.

The house might be described as having a “simple” design (“simple” being taken to mean free from ostentation or display). It has beauty without embellishments such as ornamental balustrades or under-porch latticework. The wood that Henry used in building the exterior was of such good quality that even after nearly one hundred years it remains firm and solid.

As one views the house from Ditchley Drive, it has an appearance of balance and symmetry, an effect created in part by the centrally located entrance, by three evenly spaced windows above the porch, and by the two chimneys. The front door is made of very heavy wood. On entering the house from the front, one comes into a large foyer with a 9 ft. ceiling. To the left a wooden staircase with a balustrade on one side runs up to the second floor; this staircase was built so well that after all these years it shows no sign of shakiness. There are three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a hallway on the second floor of the two-story section of the house. As one ascends the stairs and reaches the top, one bedroom (the northern bedroom) and the bathroom are on the left side of the stairway. (Part of the northern bedroom was converted into a bathroom after the Souths began some modernization.) The other two bedrooms (one being the master bedroom and the other a rather small room) are to the right of the stairs as one reaches the top of the stairway.

On the first floor a large parlor with a 9 ft. ceiling is across from the foyer. A set of double French doors on each side of a central wall gives access from the foyer into this room and helps create a bright, cheerful effect. On sunny days the generous light admitted by four tall windows in this room augments this effect.

The foyer extends the breadth of the two-story structure, with a door at the far end facing the front door. Near the far end, the foyer turns left and leads to a door that opens onto a living room, a large room beneath the northern bedroom and the upstairs bathroom. This room also has a 9 ft. ceiling; it has one window on the porch side and two windows on the side of the house next to the present driveway. An open area that measures about 7 ft. leads from this room into the onestory section, which consists of a dining room, the bathroom, and a kitchen. (The new owners are now remodeling the onestory section as well as some other parts of the house. So the information given here will have to be revised in light of the changes.)

The house has its original wood floors, which are found throughout the house with the exception of the bathrooms and the kitchen. The floors are quite beautiful and are still in excellent condition. The care with which they were laid attests to the pride that Henry took in his work. In addition, the house has the original woodwork in moldings, the stairway, mantels, and a big cupboard in the dining room. Several of the doors are the original ones, with two or three of them being built of single vertical boards affixed to horizontal beams. All of these doors are heavy and solid.

A two-story barn once stood off from the kitchen on the northern side. At the present time a one-story wooden structure that can accommodate two cars occupies part of the area where the barn used to be.

As stated previously, construction of the house at “Grangewood” probably began in 1908 or 1909. Mary South was of the opinion that construction began in about 1908 and that during the period of construction her father had to “cross the river.” That Henry’s family was not residing in Ware Neck in 1908 is made clear by over half a dozen postcards addressed to several family members in that year. They are addressed to Zanoni P. O., in Gloucester; Zanoni lies across the Ware
River from Ware Neck. So “crossing the river” to Ware Neck must have meant a trip across the Ware—probably an easterly one with a landing somewhere in the Hockley area or the Schley area of the “Neck.” By this route the distance between Zanoni and “Grangewood” is not great. If Henry was building the house in 1908, he may have spent part of a week in Zanoni and the other part in Ware Neck. Finding accommodations there should not have been difficult, for he already had connections in the area, including the relationship with his father-in-law, who had his home near Belleville Creek.

If construction did actually start in 1908, then Mary’s belief that her father was “crossing the river” to be able to work on the house is correct as far as that time period is concerned. In the early part of 1909, however, Henry’s family moved to Ware Neck, as four postcards mailed to family members at that address in March of that year show. The reason for staying in Zanoni during 1908 may have been that Kate was expecting a child (Mary was born on October 31, 1908). Work on the house may have begun in earnest by 1909. According to Jeanette Smith Gill, the family resided in the Ware River section of Ware Neck while building the house was progressing. Given the large amount of work necessary, one would assume that construction may not have been completed fully for a few years. The family probably moved in before everything was complete. To earn his livelihood, Henry must have done other work besides that connected with building his home.

Some insight into Henry’s activities during the time when he may have been trying to complete the furnishing of the house can be gathered from three bills of lading (cargo) made out to him in January 1913. The cargo was brought to Hockley Wharf in Ware Neck by one of the steamships of Old Dominion Steamship Company. Over fifty items were listed for Henry. Some of them must have been for use in his home—for example, a bureau, a small table, a steel range, an ice box, wash stands, wash tubs, and rolls of carpet. Other items such as a step ladder and a tool box may have been ordered principally for use in his line of work. There is a great variety of things, and a person can safely conclude that Henry must have been in good financial shape to afford so many items during the same period. Some of them must have been fairly expensive.

That the family lived in Ware Neck from 1909 until at least March 1916 is shown by the existence of about thirty postcards mailed there. In the 1910 federal census, Henry’s family is listed as living in Ware district, and evidence from the census seems to indicate they were residing in the Belleville Creek area as of April 15, 1910. Indeed, the evidence could suggest that they were actually living in the house at “Grangewood.” The reason for drawing such conclusions is that the visitation number of Henry’s residence was in close proximity to the visitation numbers assigned to the residences of several families known to have lived in the vicinity of Belleville Creek and North River. When a census taker went to a dwelling, he assigned it a number in order of the visitation. The number assigned to Henry’s dwelling was 79. Thus it was fairly close to the dwelling of Edward Irving Cooke (visitation number 81), to the dwelling of Ashby Jones (visitation number 82), and to the dwelling of James L. Smith (visitation number 86). All three of these men had their homes in the North River area. Indeed, James L. Smith was Henry’s father-in-law, and his residence was on land that either adjoined or was very close to Henry’s home at “Grangewood.” So there can be little doubt that Henry’s family was residing in that dwelling or in a nearby dwelling.

The 1910 census provides some interesting information about Henry’s family. The following children with their ages were listed: Robert (20), Thomas (18), George (14), Frank (13), Albert (7), and Mary (1). As in the previous census, Henry’s profession was given as that of a carpenter. In a space where he was asked to identify the particular kind of work he did as a carpenter, he entered the word “House.” He also stated that he was working on his own account.

**Norfolk, Virginia**

By 1918 Henry, Kate, and some of the children were living in Norfolk, Virginia, in the Tanners Creek District. They owned property in that district, because tax bills beginning in 1918 are in existence for real estate (two lots) at 48 & 50, Blk. 6, on Ballentine Boulevard. With American entry into World War I, Norfolk became a busy area; and moving there provided Henry and his older sons more job opportunities. Carpenters were in special demand. Meantime, the family held onto their new home in Gloucester. One or more of the older sons must have stayed there. Henry and Kate undoubtedly made return visits from time to time by traveling from Norfolk to Hockley Wharf by
It is unclear whether the family was actually residing on Ballentine Boulevard, although such a conclusion seems a natural one. At any rate, Henry, Kate, and some of the children did live in Norfolk for a time. Tax bills concerning the two lots were sent out for at least sixteen years and were regularly paid; the last one in existence dates from 1934. Yet we do know that the family had not been living in Norfolk a long time before that date. It appears that the family resumed living in Gloucester on a permanent basis by January 1, 1920, because they were listed as residing in Gloucester in the 1920 federal census. Their names do not appear in the listing of persons in the Tanners Creek District for the 1920 census.

In the 1920 census, four persons were included in the household besides Henry and Kate: Fred (age 20), Albert (age 18), Thomas (age 28), and Mary (age 11). Once again Henry's profession was listed as that of a carpenter, and it was stated that he was working on his own account.

A postcard sent to Henry at the Ware Neck address was mailed in August 1921, and another one with what appears to be a 1921 date also has the Ware Neck address. No cards from 1922 have been discovered, but two (one to Kate and the other to Mary) were mailed to Ware Neck on January 20, 1923. A report card dated June 5, 1924, shows that Mary attended the entire seventh grade in Gloucester (each of the nine reporting periods on the card was signed by H. L. Nuttall). All the other existing postcards sent to Henry's household from 1923 until his death have the Ware Neck address.

Retirement

It is uncertain exactly when Henry retired as a builder, but retirement probably came sometime in the late 1920s. In 1922 he turned 60; and although his health was not bad, the heavy labor that was required of a builder must have been taking a toll on him. In each of two photographs taken a few years later (on August 18, 1927), he looks quite frail, with thin arms. One gets the impression that this is a man who has pushed his body very hard. At that time he had probably given up building houses. By 1930 he had definitely retired; for in the federal census for that year, his occupation was described as “None.”

Henry's and Kate's household had always been a place where their children were made welcome, and this remained the case during their latter years. Until her marriage, Mary continued to live at home with the exception of two periods when she held jobs outside the county (in Richmond and in Philadelphia). Tom continued to reside in the household of his parents, although he had become financially independent. For a time (at least when the 1930 census was done), James Nuttall (the second son) and two of his children also stayed in the household.

For the most part, the final years of Henry's and Kate's lives after their return to Gloucester were seemingly happy. They enjoyed being in Ware Neck and living at “Grangewood.” Being people of deep religious conviction, they devoted much time to their church; and there were many activities connected with their family and home to keep them busy. Once Henry was able to retire or to reduce his responsibilities as a builder, he had more time to spend doing things that pleased him and his family. For example, he had always enjoyed hitching up his buggy (in later life he had a beautiful one made of some kind of wood that seemed almost like iron) and riding out with Kate or with one or two of the children. Now he was able to indulge in this pleasure more frequently. Over the years the family had enjoyed going on “pleasure” excursions by steamship—usually to Norfolk but occasionally to Baltimore. With great fondness, Mary would often recall taking such excursions when she was a child and a young woman.

With a naturally sunny and outgoing disposition, Kate was the emotional core of the family, the person who provided ballast to others. Henry imparted discipline and a sense of family obligation and responsibility. Each in somewhat different ways helped create the feeling of family unity which has already been singled out. In their final years this kinship perhaps grew even stronger. For example, in 1928 Robert sent a card from Washington, D. C., to his mother saying that he was writing “a few lines” to let her know where he was and that his wife, Hester, and daughter, Emily, were with him “on this trip.” Stating that everyone in his family was well and that he hoped the same for his mother and the other family members in Gloucester, he ended with the words,
“Love from your son Robert.” In 1935 Kate’s granddaughter, Maude (one of John’s daughters), also sent a message of love to grandma and grandpa, mentioning that she was “having a good time” in Washington, D. C., and was “on the go all the time.”

Henry and Kate were fortunate that Mary lived with them during most of the time in those final years; an active, hardworking person who knew how to take charge of situations, she not only did much work in the home but also gave them emotional support. Somehow it seemed ironic that at long last a daughter had been born—the last child to be born, a daughter who would help them through their old age. For Kate, who had long yearned for a daughter, Mary seemed like a special gift; she had immediately become the apple of Kate’s eye despite a mother’s pride in all those sons.

As had always been the case, Henry and Kate found pleasure in their surroundings, in the Ware Neck setting with its rivers and creeks. Activities connected with the water had special appeal to the family—boating, crabbing, oystering, clamming, and fishing. The family had its own wharf on Belleville Creek, and they spent many pleasant times in that vicinity. Several photographs were made there in August 1927. One of them (the exact day it was made is unclear) is a group photograph of nine persons seated or standing on the wharf. One of them is Kate, standing sideways (she is the only one not facing the camera) and looking shoreward in the direction of her son, Albert, and a woman standing next to Albert (her identity is uncertain). Smiling pleasantly, Mary sits on the far end of the dock; Tom, who is definitely posing for the picture, sits near her, with his hands cupped neatly together in his lap. A family friend, Mrs. Wiley, stands between Mary and Tom, with Kate nearby. A girl of perhaps six or seven stands to the right of the woman who is next to Albert, and there is a much younger child (perhaps a boy) standing in front of this woman; the other child, a boy who may be seven or eight, is seated beside Tom. The identities of all three children are unknown. A photograph dated August 19 shows Mary and Mrs. Wiley standing on the end of the wharf, with each holding fish; Mrs. Wiley stands slightly forward of Mary, who is smiling broadly in a self-satisfied way. In a photograph dated August 20, Mary, her brother, Albert, and Mrs. Wiley are in a boat that is seemingly near the dock; Mary, wearing a pretty dress and a hat with a large brim, sits proudly in the back of the boat with her gaze directed toward the camera; she is dipping an oar carefully into the water (her manner of holding it looks staged for the photograph). Also with eyes fixed on camera, Albert stands in the back of the boat, clutching a crab net against his body with his left arm and displaying a fish of a good size by holding it by the gills. Mrs. Wiley, seated demurely in the middle of the boat, looks downward at a much larger fish that she is also displaying by holding it up by the gills. All of these photographs and some others convey a sense of the togetherness existing among the Nuttalls and their friends and a sense of the absolute joy that the Nuttalls took in being on or near the water. Whenever two or more Nuttalls fished together, a contest immediately developed about which one would claim the bragging rights for catching more or the most fish that day. Most of the sons were good boat builders; all the sons and Mary knew how to handle boats, and all had good instincts about how the weather might affect conditions on the water.

As had been true over the years, the members of Henry’s household continued to have their share of dogs, horses, cows, and certain other animals that many families living in the country had. The Nuttalls found much pleasure in some of these creatures. For example, Mary had a much beloved pony named Pet; her father having built a pony cart for her, she would go to school in the cart pulled by Pet. Kate liked having chickens and turkeys. A photograph that Mary labeled “Sarah Catherine Nuttall’s Flock” shows Kate’s turkeys as they are feeding and strutting about. Family members even had a kind of amused tolerance for a horse named Cannon, a cantankerous creature who would nip anyone who was saddling him if the person did not exercise extreme caution. Albert was adept at taming any horse; in a photograph dated August 18, 1927, he sits astride a horse (perhaps the cantankerous Cannon) in a commanding, authoritative manner.

An undated photograph that may have been made several years before Kate’s death shows Henry and Kate standing next to each other near one of the oaks in the vicinity of the house (none of the house is shown). Snow covers the ground completely. With his hands thrust partly in the pockets of his trousers, Henry is staring directly at the camera with an almost defiant look—a look that may be saying, “I am doing this, but get on with it.” There is a visible pride in his look and his
Henry Lewis Nuttall, His Family, and Grangewood

carriage. Kate has a much more casual look. She has her arms behind her back in an informal manner. She is not smiling, but she appears to be more at ease. The photograph seems somehow to convey the feeling that here are two persons who have passed through much pain and joy together and have taken the full measure of each other.

Kate was nearly seventy when she died on May 18, 1936, in Johnston Willis Hospital in Richmond. She had undergone an operation, and it was deemed a success. She appeared to be recovering, but then she suddenly worsened and died. Mary always believed that her mother would have recovered if she had not been made to get on her feet too soon after the operation. Henry outlived Kate by less than three years, dying on February 18, 1939.

Henry and Kate had different dispositions and temperaments. She was talkative and gregarious, laughing a great deal and infecting everyone around her with her good nature. Yet she could be strong and assertive when she had to be that way. Henry was serious, not given to a great deal of talk. He believed in discipline and obedience, but he also believed in trying to be completely fair to everyone. Above all, he believed that a person should tell the truth and tell things as they were. Kate had a pleasant face easily given to smiling. She was not a large, heavy woman, although in later years after having borne numerous children she did take on some weight. Henry was small and wiry, with an intense, frank expression. He was reasonably good-looking. He wore his hair short, and he had a mustache, always neatly trimmed.

There is a painting of Henry as a young man (oil on canvas; 19 ½ x 15 ½ in.; upper torso with a full-faced view toward the spectator). Henry looks as though he may be in his late twenties or early thirties. We do not know the date of composition of the work or the identity of the artist. The quality of the work is very good—good enough to make one wonder whether the artist may have been more than an amateur. One does wonder what the circumstances behind this work were. The painter appears to have captured Henry’s essence truly. Henry’s face has that same direct frankness characteristic of the photographs; it is a pleasant face with a more relaxed, perhaps a more hopeful, quality than in the photographs. It is nicely proportioned, with a firm chin and expressive eyes. Their color seems grayish blue, although the exact color is somewhat elusive. His hair appears to be brownish, and there is the neatly trimmed mustache seen in the photographs. He wears a formal suit or a coat of a blackish color.

The house that Henry built for his family still stands; and, as long as it does, his work as a builder exists in a tangible and actual sense. Yet some other parts of his world as a builder have survived too. There also exists his tool box, a large wooden chest that he either bought or made himself (probably the latter). In 2003 this chest still held many of the tools and other instruments he had used as a builder—saws, planes, an adze or two, hammers, drills, compasses, and various other things. It was the hope of the present writer that all these tools could be kept by his family, but there were simply too many of them. Yet the Souths did keep a goodly number. Some tools were given to friends and relatives who wanted them as keepsakes, and some were given to the Gloucester Museum of History. Perhaps it is fairer that they have been distributed among a number of interested people and in a number of places. The present writer also wanted to keep the tool chest but could not arrange to have it transported to his home in North Carolina because of its size and weight. He is very pleased that a granddaughter of Henry’s son Frank Nuttall agreed to take care of this chest along with some of the tools. It also pleased him that he was able to keep a smaller wooden chest in which Henry used to place his tools when he was working on a job. This chest, which is open and has a handle across its top, can be carried about with relative ease. It now contains some of the tools that were in the bigger chest.

For this writer, “Grangewood” remains alive in many ways even in a place far distant from Ware Neck. It stays alive in a large painting that is based on an aerial photograph and shows the house and some of the immediate surroundings; it lives on in some photographs of the house and its surroundings; and of course it remains alive in memories.
Henry Lewis Nuttall, His Family, and Grangewood

Sources

This article mainly draws on primary sources. Most of the sources were found in the home of Henry Lewis Nuttall. The sources from the home are the following: postcards addressed to members of Henry’s household; tax bills concerning real estate on Ballentine Boulevard in Norfolk, Virginia; bills of lading in connection with cargo on a steamship or steamships of Old Dominion Steamship Company; Mary’s report card in connection with the seventh grade; entries concerning deaths and births in Henry’s family (found in a large book containing biblical passages and materials); and various photographs. The painting of the house and its immediate surroundings (based on an aerial photograph) was at the house, and so was the portrait of Henry. Many observations in this article are based on various conversations between the author and Mary South (his mother), and there are also observations taken from a number of conversations with Jeanette Smith Gill and Mary Nuttall Johnston. The information about William Dimock is given by L. Roane Hunt, “Founders of the Gloucester Fair,” The Family Tree Searcher, vol. 8, no. 2 (December 2004), p. 38. My discussion of “Elmington” is based on Raymond Allen Cook, Fire from the Flint: The Amazing Careers of Thomas Dixon (Winston-Salem, North Carolina: John Blair, 1968), pp. 95-96. The description of the service of James Nuttall in the Confederate army is taken from his account as given in “Civil War Experiences Written by a Veteran,” Glo-Quips, vol. 6, no. 13 (June 30, 1966) [No pagination]. For information about the Nuttalls included in the tax list of Gloucester, 1770-1771, see Robert W. Robins, Miscellaneous Notes on the Nuttall and Related Families of Gloucester County, Virginia (1969), Archives and Manuscripts, Library of Virginia, Richmond, p. 4. Information about Henry Lawson Nuttall and Hasalom or Hazelum Nuttall is taken from R. W. Robins, pp. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9-11, and from W. C. Stubbs, Fontaine and Thornton of Gloucester Co., Virginia, Folder 43, Special Collections, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, p. 2. The following four federal population censuses for Gloucester have been used: Records of the Bureau of the Twelfth Census (1900), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Thirteenth Census (1910), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Fourteenth Census (1920), Virginia; Records of the Bureau of the Fifteenth Census (1930), Virginia.
My Experience on a Genealogy Search

By Frances J. Smith

When Roane Hunt suggested that I write an article about my searches, I unthinkingly said, “Yes.” I didn’t know I would spend three nights waking up with ideas to be included. Why, everything I thought about would fill a book, not an article! So I decided I’d just have to jump right in and see how my ideas fitted together.

First, and most important, is for you, the researcher, not to be so discouraged that you abandon your search. Readers of this article will probably be seeking information in Gloucester records which are few and rare before 1850. I know. I began with my Trevilian line and ran into a wall at 1805 with Christopher Trevilian, my great-great-grandfather. He began to pay taxes that year. He remains in the records until 1829. His estate paid taxes after that. I was unable to discover his or his wife’s parents. Nothing helped. I sent out letters to all Trevilians for whom I could find addresses. I met some “cousins,” but received no materials. The only addition I got was an “S” for a middle initial for Christopher. The suggestion was made that it might be “Smith.” You can see what a minefield that could be.

I backed up a generation and selected my grandmother, Eleanora Frances Trevilian’s, mother, Orinda Clements. My grandmother had told me when I was a little girl that her mother had been her father’s second wife. When his first wife, Anne Elizabeth, died, her sister, Orinda, had come to take care of the two small girls. Soon Roscow married Orinda, and they had eight more children of whom my grandmother was one. Gloucester County had no record of the marriage. By checking the surrounding counties I was able to prove the marriage. Middlesex County had the answer.

On the marriage certificate I discovered the names of Orinda’s father, James Toman Clements, and her mother’s first name, Mary. Fortunately, I live near the Southeast Region National Archives, East Point, Georgia. When I went there to check the Virginia Index to the 1850 Census, I found James Toman Clements’ name. Next, the Census, itself, gave me the birth years of both James Toman and Orinda, his wife. (Wasn’t that Mary listed on the marriage of Orinda?) Six siblings and Orinda were there with birth years listed. I knew more than that because again, my grandmother had always said that I was born on her mother’s birthday, April 6th (April 6, 1835). Dates for Roscow and Orinda came from Funeral Cards, printed at the time of their demises. Also, they are in the Bible of Roscow’s daughter, Euphelia Elizabeth James Trevilian’s Scanlan descendants in West Point, VA.

Armed with names and birth dates, I went to my computer. Replies came back about the name Clements but nothing about the name Trevilian. I heard from James’s descendants who sent me trees on which Mary Orinda appeared frequently. Correspondence has developed between the Clements descendants and me. We have cousinly relationships regardless of how many cousins removed we might be. What a great bonus!

If I may insert a caveat – DO NOT FAIL TO ADD ALL SIBLINGS AND FAMILIES TO YOUR TREE. It is from those very siblings that many family facts are revealed.
My Experience on a Genealogy Search

Ancestors of Frances Lucinda Jarvis Smith

Henry Clark Jarvis
b. Nov 23, 1890 Princes Ann, VA
m. Jan 26, 1920 Norfolk, VA
d. Feb 27, 1972 Staunton, VA

Frances Lucinda Jarvis
b. Apr 6, 1921 Norfolk, VA
m. Edward J. Smith
Mar 29, 1944 Norfolk, VA

John Henry Pierce
b. Oct 12, 1861 Gloucester, VA
m. Dec 25, 1884 Gloucester, VA
d. Jun 28, 1929 Norfolk, VA

Margaret Baxter Pierce
b. Jul 14, 1903 Norfolk, VA
d. Aug 8, 1979 Staunton, VA

Roscow Cole Trevilian
b. Mar 2, 1819 Gloucester, VA
m. Jan 18, 1855 Middlesex, VA
d. Jun 6, 1900 Gloucester, VA

Eleanora Frances Trevilian
b. Aug 8, 1865 Gloucester, VA
d. May 14, 1947 Norfolk, VA

James Toman Clements
b. 1798 Gloucester, VA
m. abt 1820 Gloucester, VA
d. 1850 Middlesex, VA

Orinda Clements
b. Apr 6, 1835 Richmond, VA
d. Sep 30, 1901 Gloucester, VA

Mary Orinda Mitchell
b. Apr 1, 1801 Gloucester, VA
d. c. 1860 Middlesex, VA

In a public library near me there is a Georgia Room for research. Materials, many donated by genealogy researchers, are arranged by state and counties. While browsing there after my 1850 Census search, I discovered a treasure, Virginia Soldiers of 1776 published by Louis Alexander Burgess, 1973, a reprint of 1928-1929 ed. In a court case discovered on pages 36, 38-39 I found Mary Orinda’s maiden name, MITCHELL. She was listed as the wife of James Toman Clements. She was there as a daughter of deceased John Mitchell and granddaughter of Richard Mitchell, master carpenter and seaman aboard the ship, LIBERTY. DAR Patriot Index, also in the Georgia Room, had the names of Richard Mitchell, carpenter and seaman, and wife, Mary.

There remained one last detail, the name of the mother of Mary Orinda Mitchell. I
appealed to Jane Goodsell and Roane Hunt for any information on Mitchells in Gloucester. Right back came my answer -- Mildred Smith Stubbs and much more Stubbs information.

Note that I have yet to uncover information about parents of Christopher S. Trevilian or those of his wife, Elizabeth Massey. I feel as if I'm still working on the family even though I've taken a slight turn away from my original interest. So back to those lists from Jane and Roane.

### Ancestors of Mary Orinda Mitchell Clements

- **Richard Mitchell**
  - b. 1740
  - m. c. 1765 Gloucester, VA
  - d. 1790 Gloucester, VA

- **John Mitchell**
  - b. Jul 19, 1765 Gloucester, VA
  - m. 1786 Gloucester, VA
  - d. 1815 Gloucester, VA

- **Mary Orinda Mitchell**
  - b. Apr 3, 1801 Gloucester, VA
  - m. James Toman Clements
  - d. c. 1860 Middlesex, VA

- **Lawrence Stubbs**
  - b. Oct 16, 1738 Gloucester, VA
  - m. 1763 Gloucester, VA
  - d. Oct 26, 1797 Gloucester, VA

- **Mildred Smith Stubbs**
  - b. Jul 19, 1765 Gloucester, VA
  - d. Oct 11, 1824 Gloucester, VA

- **Daniel DuVal**
  - b. c. 1679 Normandy, France
  - m. c. 1700 France
  - d. Dec 8, 1717 Gloucester, VA

- **William DuVal**
  - b. 1710 Gloucester, VA
  - d. 1784 Gloucester, VA

- **Philadelphia DuBois**
  - b. 1675 Correge, France
  - d. 1716 Gloucester, VA

- **Ellis DuVal**
  - b. 1738 Gloucester, VA
  - d. Feb 4, 1798

- **Unknown**
My Experience on a Genealogy Search

Mildred Smith Stubbs' parents were listed as Lawrence Stubbs and Ellis DuVal. Searching a confirmation of their marriage, I went to Colonial Virginia Sources Records 1600-1700s, Marriages of Virginia Residents, Vol. II, Part III, Surnames R - S p. 275, Stubbs.

Ellis DuVal, daughter of William of Gloucester, whom, will dated 1783, probated 1785 in Williamsburg, proves marriage to ________ Stubbs before 1783, the date of the will. Again in Vol. I, Part II, Surnames C - D p. 310, DuVal. Ellis marries _______Stubbs.

Again I sought DuVal information with my computer. Entries appeared immediately, just waiting to be read. I was able to contact the DuVal Family Association and get a listing of Daniel DuVal's descendants. Ellis DuVal and husband, Lawrence Stubbs, appeared. Her father, William DuVal, was there with wife unlisted. Finally, Daniel DuVal and his wife, Philadelphia DuBois. All that remained to be done was to complete the set of papers proving my being a descendant of Daniel DuVal, the Huguenot refugee. I was given the registration # 263 by the DuVal Family Association.

Sources in addition to those cited:

- Virginia Genealogical Research by George Schweitzer c. 1995 – lists every Virginia county and types of records available
- Family History Centers – an arm of the vast genealogical holdings of the Church of the Latter Day Saints
- Library of Virginia
- Gloucester Genealogical Society
- Gloucester County Records
- UVA Library
- W&M Library
- The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic p. 44
- Historic Buildings in Middlesex County – “Marsh Pungo”
- Some Wills of Burned Counties
Looking for My Roanes

By Pat Royal Perkinson
Diagram by L. Roane Hunt

The author is the daughter of the late Lucy Blakey Royal and Walter Albert Royal, and wife of Herbert R. Perkinson, Jr. A former Richmond Times Dispatch columnist and feature writer, she was Assistant to the Chancellor of the Virginia Community College System and Community Services Director for J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College. She served as Public Relations Assistant and as Secretary of the Commonwealth in the two terms of Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Genealogy is much like working a jigsaw puzzle. Of course, so few of the family pieces are right there on the table to begin with, and I know for sure I'll never complete the picture. But what joy there is in finding each new piece, often as if some mysterious hand has reached out and thrust it before me.

So it was when some long-forgotten sheets of foolscap appeared among old postcards and letters as I cleaned out my desk drawers some years ago. On one I'd scribbled notes as my maternal Grandmother, Lena Ward Blakey, told me about her mother's parents: Thomas Nathaniel Roane and Mary Newton Raine or Rayne. Mary, Granny said, came from around Petersburg. After her mother's death she lived with her father until he died when she was eight. Then she was raised by John Albright in King and Queen County. Old Methodist, she wore white bonnets tied under her chin; she had seven silk dresses when she married. The family first lived in King and Queen but then moved to Middlesex to a house with a long slanting roof. They were great splurgers—loved to entertain. On another tattered sheet Granny had listed the names of the Roane children, her aunts and uncles and her mother Eudora:

Timothy Raine Roane – Confederate soldier, went west and married a rich woman who died a month later, married again, Carson City, Col.
Emily married Monroe Cook
Ozelia married Andrew Crafton
Margaret married Robert Crafton
Eddie never married
George Henry married twice
Littleton, married twice
Ida Mae married Peter Albright
Eliza married Capt. Nathaniel Tomlinson
Mary (Molly)
Nina died young
Eudora married Addison Hervey Ward from Somerset, MD (Granny's parents)

Lena Ward Blakey
Not long after rediscovering those notes, just “out of the blue” I heard from Jefferson Sinclair Selden, Jr., who was assembling information for a Roane book. In 1982 he published *Charles Roane the Immigrant and His Wife Frances Roane*. With Mr. Selden’s unanticipated help I was pleased that I could pretty well trace my Granny’s lineage back through Thomas Nathaniel Roane, Thomas Roane to Thomas’ father, Revolutionary War Patriot Alexander Roane II and on back to the immigrant Charles Roane. Please see Fig. 1.

I put Mr. Selden’s book on the shelf alongside B. B. Blakeys’ *A Blakey Book*. The press of family activities, career obligations and other activities allowed me little time to devote to my amateur genealogy pursuits. Occasionally I slipped over to the Virginia State Library (now Library of Virginia) to look in the archives for my Middle Peninsula relations, and for my husband Bert’s Chesterfield-Petersburg Perkinsons. My collection of manila folders grew as I stuffed them with the bits and pieces I found about each branch – information contributed over the years by so many helping hands.

Finally Bert and I retired from our Richmond positions and moved full-time to my native Middlesex and the antebellum home we’d purchased in 1961. Now on the Virginia and National Historic Landmarks Registers, “Prospect” had been a boyhood home of my maternal grandfather, John Eubank Blakey. Following the loss of his parents, James Augustus Blakey and Lucy Elizabeth Eubank, he left “Clifton” in “The Forest” above Saluda, and became the ward of his grandfather, Maj. James Archer Eubank at “Prospect.”

By the time we got settled into the old house at Greys Point I’d learned that not only had my Granny been descended from Roanes but that both of my Grandfather Blakey’s grandmothers were Roanes: Frances Daniel Roane, daughter of Col. Thomas Roane of “Middleberry,” married Judge Robert Blakey of “Roseberry,” and Cornelia Ellen Roane, wife of Maj. James Archer Eubank, was the daughter of John Beverley Roane and his wife, Lucy ___? of “Prospect.” Frances Daniel Roane Blakey and John Beverly Roane were sister and brother. (Other daughters of Cornelia Roane and Archer Eubank married into Segar, Hart, Stiff, Tapscott and Ferneyhough families.)
Accepting Mr. Selden's lead, my Prospect Roanes go back to the youngest of Robert Roane's three sons, William, brother of my Alexander who married Mary Hipkins and to Charles who married Ann __? William married Sarah Daniel and settled in Middlesex. Mr. Selden provides the names of William and Sarah Roane's children, including that of Thomas Roane who was an officer in the Middlesex militia. Sadly for me, the book offers no generations after Thomas, however from a variety of sources I believe have traced this Roane line back to the immigrant. See Fig. 2.

Related to Roanes? “Let me count the ways!” Realizing that I probably have more of the Roane blood coursing through my veins than any normal individual should have, I feel some justification for having persuaded my husband to join me in the all but hopeless task of restoring “Prospect.” (Which, by the way, was understatedly advertised in the “Southside Sentinel” as “not now livable.” I can't say we weren't warned.)

Now I'm hoping some “mysterious hand” will reach out and either sanction the connections I've jigsawed together or set me straight about this mélange of Roanes I've configured. I have a notion it will be the capable and generous hand of Roane Hunt, who introduced me to the Gloucester Genealogical Society by inviting me to speak about Middlesex historical and genealogical sources.

It was Roane, since proven to be my Cousin Roane Hunt, who at a recent meeting handed me an outline showing some of my ancestors, including the Gloucester Roanes we each claim. Only a short time previously a friend whom I know through the GGSV and the Chesapeake Bay Writers Club had invited me to apply for membership in yet another organization. I was in the process of collecting documentation of my Alexander Roane line but was stumped when it came to proving that my Gloucester-born Thomas was indeed the father of my Granny's grandfather, Thomas Nathaniel Roane. But here at the end of Roane Hunt’s outline was a footnote showing that the Library of Virginia possesses records from the Thomas and Frances Roane Bible! (See diagrams by Cousin Roane Hunt on page 45 that illustrates my Roane lineage.)

I went to the Internet as soon as I arrived home and found the Bible listed in the LOV archives. It could be accessed online! But when I found it, the online image was all but solid black; there was just a hint of Thomas' name and a few other white marks. I e-mailed an LOV friend to ask if a photostat made at the Library might be more legible. He said it well might, and that a copy could be ordered for $25. Off with high hopes went my check, and in about a week I received four Xeroxed pages. Here were almost perfectly legible handwritten dates of birth and death of Thomas' children by his first wife, Sarah Clegg, and those by his second wife, Frances Corr. Given also were names and birth dates for some from subsequent generations. Blessings on the thoughtful, generous soul – that mysterious hand – who passed these records along for posterity. (If you, dear reader, have access to old Bible records and such, please Xerox and mail them to the Library of Virginia with an explanatory note.)

(Continued on page 45)
Note: The upper diagram is a pedigree chart of Patricia's mother, Lucy E. Blakey. The arrows on the right indicate Patricia's three ggg-grandfathers, who were Roanes. The lower diagram shows how each of these ancestors, indicated by arrows on the left, descended from Robert Roane. The lower diagram is not complete; it shows only Patricia's lineage.
Looking for My Roanes

(Listed below are names I deciphered from the handwritten entries in the Thomas and Frances Roane Bible. Perhaps you too will find an ancestor here:

THOMAS AND FRANCES ROANE BIBLE
(From Library of Virginia Photostat)

BIRTHS
Thomas Roane was born the 8th of March 1781
Frances Roane wife of Thomas Roane was born the 7th of March 1784
Henry Roane son of Thomas Roane and Sarah his wife was born the 12th of May, 1811
John Tyler Roane was born the 17th of October 1812
Elisabeth T. Roane dau. of Thomas Roane & Frances his wife was born 25th of April 1814
Thomas Nathaniel Roane was born the 8th day of December 1816
William Schuyler Roane was born the 19th of January 1819
James A. Roane was born the 15th of February 1821
John Poindexter Roane was born the 25th of March 1823
Deborah C. Roane was born the 14th of April 1824
Permelia Ann was born 19th of December, 1822
Deborah C. Roane was born the 14th of April 1824
Frances Ann Roane was born the 5th of June 1827
Maria Frances Roane, daughter of Wm. S. and Permelia A. Roane born 20th of Dec. 1841
R. T. Roane was born 30th of January 1843
William S. Roane (Jr.) was born 18 December 1844
Santa E. Roane was born November 23th 1846
Mary Susan Roane was born December 4 1848
Eugenia Roane was born August 17th 1852 (corrected from 1852)
John R. Roane was born April 10, 1854  (Added section: John Robert Roane)
Indiana Latitia Roane was born 8th of March 1858
Austin Roane was born 12th April 1860
Mary Susan Roane was born December 4, 1848
John Robert Roane was born April the 10 1864

DEATHS
Thomas Roane departed this life the 25th of October 1844
Frances Roane wife of Thomas Roane departed this life the 4th of January 1837
Died on the 15th of April, 1885, Permelia Roane, wife of William A. Roane, in the 63rd year of her age

MARRIAGES
Joel J. Bland, son of Pascal Bland and Elizabeth his wife, and Maria F. Roane, daughter of
W. S. Roane and Permelia his wife were married the 17th of October 1864
R. T. Bowden and S. E. Roane were married March 24, 1869 ?
W. T. Broaddus & ...... Roane were married April the 27th, 1871

Now, having satisfied the requirements for proof of the relationship of Thomas Nathaniel Roane to Thomas Roane - and jumped through a fair number of equally frustrating hoops, I await my fate with the patriotic organization to which I aspire. I dig into the Middlesex Court records for wills, inventories and other documents that tell me
Looking for My Roanes

more about these names from the past. And I keep hoping that more of those mysterious helping hands will lead me to answers that have continued to elude me.

Who were those unknown Roane wives, for example, John Beverley Roane’s wife, Lucy? Did her maiden name begin with an S or a B? Cornelia’s sampler included the initials of her parents and her sister and brothers. Who were the King and Queen County parents of James Archer Eubank, said to have been an orphan raised by an uncle who treated him so badly that he ran away to the Richmond area? It was when he came down to “Prospect” to fox hunt with a friend that he met and later married Cornelia Ellen Roane. She was said to have had stock in Midlothian Coal Mines; was that Midlothian in Scotland or Chesterfield County, Virginia? Those questions just for starters.

Meanwhile, at “Prospect,” we think we may have found another bricks-and-mortar connection to this ubiquitous clan: the foundation of a Roane home predating “Prospect” that overlooked Locklies Creek and the Rappahannock River. The many hundreds of Colonial artifacts we found at the site, and shards of old brick surfaced by generations of groundhogs, led to an archaeologist’s discovery of a brick basement 40 inches below the surface. Probes indicate there was a building here that may have been some 50 by 25 feet in area. A now-deceased family member once recalled being able to see remnants of the old foundation when she stood on the gatepost behind her Locklies Creek home. Perhaps it is the home depicted on the sampler Cornelia Ellen Roane worked in the 1820s. We await the return of the busy archeologist.

But that’s another story.

Peggy Pickett
Portrays
Elizabeth Kingsmill Tayloe Bacon
Wife of
Col. Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.

Our March 23 meeting hosted a turnout of over forty people to enjoy Peggy Pickett’s costumed historical presentation of Elizabeth Bacon. She told of the events of Bacon’s Rebellion (cousin of her husband) and the burning of Jamestown. What a wonderful way to learn our local history!
Some Family History/Genealogy Manuscripts in the Virginia Room—Gloucester Library
VA ref 929.2

Compiled by Bill Lawrence and Roger Davis

(Titles presented as shown on library catalog card.)

The Wiatt family of Virginia : the descendants of John Wiatt, Jr. (1732-1805) of Gloucester County, Virginia : with notes on the Field, Carter, Todd, Ball, Montague, and Jones families / compiled by Alexander Lloyd Wiatt.

A treasury of Tillage family history, 1732-1992 / Janice V. Anderton.

Stubbs family genealogy [Manuscript] / [compiled by Jane Stubbs Bailey].


Burris/Burrus : research book, two hundred fifty years, 1608-1850 / compiled by John W. Burris.


Descendants of William F. Hall and Mary A. Rowe of Gloucester County, Virginia / submitted by Warren Fulton Chauncy.


The Genealogy of Shirley S. Hogg(e) and the Stubblefields of Gloucester County [Manuscript] / [by Shirley S. Hogg(e). 1977]

The life and times of George and Rebecca Emerson / compiled by Robert Carol Emerson. (1999)


All roads lead to home / Judith Riley Rowe Mays. (1999)

Descendants of William Cunningham : of Fauquier County, Virginia and Greenville County, South Carolina, 28 July 1770 - 14 October 1853 / by James S. Paget, Jr. (1994)

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24 Manuscripts submitted by Nannie Mae Belvin McComber


Ancestral families of Stanley Elbert Jenkins, Jr. : Jenkins (Wim & Kate) 6 generations [Manuscript] / Nan (Nannie Mae) Belvin McComber. (2000)


Ancestral families of Nannie Mae (Nan) Belvin McComber : Bonniville (Bonewell) 8 generations [Manuscript] / Nan (Nannie Mae) Belvin McComber. (2000)


Correction for Previous Journal

By L. Roane Hunt

Regrettably, in the FTS, Vol. 8, No. 1, June 2004, on page 10, the captions for two photographs were interchanged or reversed. Unfortunately, such an error cannot be fully corrected for that original issue. However, those who read each successive issue can know that the names of the married couples of the Wolf family have been corrected as indicated on photographs below.

Thomas Bernard Wolf
& Margaret Rue Clements

James A. Eastwood
& Mary Eloise Wolf

Also, on page 7 of the same issue, the following clarification is required. Johannes Wulf was born in Bredenborn about 1770. Maria Franzisca Faber was from Brakel. Johannes and Maria were married in Brakel on June 30, 1793, when the area was part of the Prussian Empire.